McKean County Miner.

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NOTICE.

The Circulation of the MINER is greater by 500 than that of any paper published in McKean County, outside of Bradford.

McKean County Miner

[illegible] ROGERS & SON, Proprietors.

Official Directory

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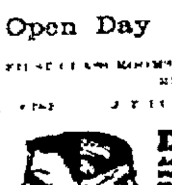

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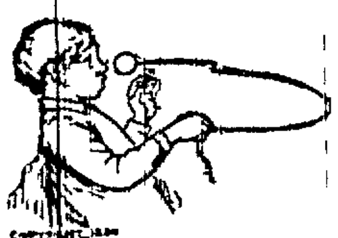
Notice of Administratrix.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Cyrus Cornish, late of Foster township, McKean County, Penn'a, deceased. Now this is to require all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them without delay to F. W. Hastings, my attorney, Bradford, Pa., or to me.

ELLA CORNISH,
Administratrix of Cyrus Cornish, deceased.
May [illegible]



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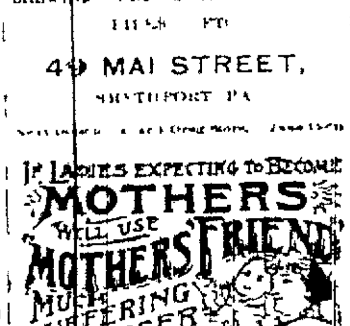

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A DIVIDED HOUSE.

By ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

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but they were still in the straggling outskirts of the city when a score of drums were beating the long roll and as many bugles from as many points were thrilling the night air with their notes of alarm.

As nothing could be gained by carrying the guards along, after this they were released. Still three of the sixteen elected to keep on with the fugitives.

Jack Hurd was in command—not by reason of a formal election or a prearranged decision but because every man present had confidence in his courage and ability. The forty two men kept in the road till the pounding of hoofs away behind told them that the cavalry was in pursuit and urging their horses to the utmost. At Jack's suggestion, the black guide left the road and struck into a trail which forced the men to march in single file.

They could see signal fires lit to the left and right. And the pounding of hoofs and the braying of bugles came from the same directions but the mountaineers gave no heed to these things. Their purpose now was to get out of the valley of the Tennessee and into the Cumberland range, where their feet would be upon their native heath and with their force they could set pursuit at defiance.

At a pace that no horse could have maintained for so many hours the party reached the ferry at Clinch river about eight o'clock the next morning, the black man still guiding. They destroyed the boat after crossing and were now in the mountain foothills.

Frank Hurd knew that the garrison at Cumberland Gap would be informed of the delivery by telegraph and that every available man there would be sent to keep him out of Kentucky, but for such a man to anticipate a danger was to prepare for it.

In the foothill farms he confiscated all the provisions his men could conveniently carry and once he was in the mountains he had no need for a guide, though the faithful black man kept on with him, for he and his men could have traversed the trails or made their way with them on the darkest night.

On the way up his force was increased by the addition of twenty Union rifles but this addition of strength did not lessen his vigilance or weaken his caution. Now and then they saw from the higher ridges bands of Confederate horsemen but they neither feared them nor sought them out. And so they kept on for six days, still on foot, frequently doubling back when a friendly mountaineer apprised them of danger in advance. At length they reached the Kentucky line and Frank Hurd announced that he would go no farther.

"I've led Jack outen Tennessee," he said, "but ez I ain't Union I can't go no further with you uns."

Jack had been expecting this and so made no protest. In reply to a question from Sam McNeil Pike said: "I'll go to Gen'al Johnston and enlist under another name, but it wouldn't be safe to go back to Knoxville."

He shook hands with his brother and friends and as he disappeared in the woods to the left with his rifle at his back the Union men gave him three hearty cheers.

CHAPTER III

"Who's thar?" demanded Minny.

A stranger to the southern mountaineers on hearing Mrs. Hurd tell her story as I did just after the war would have thought her cold and hard, and rather indifferent to the physical and mental tortures she was subjected to in the four years struggle when kinsmen were arrayed against each other in the Cumberland hills. But under the ice exterior there was a heart of fire and feelings gentle and sympathetic. Mrs. Hurd was not demonstrative; the seeming restraint is characteristic of these people and an outsider would imagine that they had taken to themselves with the straight lithe forms and love for a free outdoor life, the taciturnity and stoicism of the race they have supplanted.

Excepting the escape of Union officers from Libby or the daring outbreak of General Mitchell's raiders from the Atlanta jail after Governor Brown had hanged seven of their number, it is doubtful if anything more courageous and successful in this line was accomplished during the war than the escape of the mountain men from Knoxville in December 1861. There were six thousand troops, largely well mounted cavalry, in and about the city at the time that Jack Hurd and his two score men got away without firing a shot or meeting with any resistance after the jail yard was passed.

The Confederate officers could not believe that so many prisoners and deserters had escaped from Knoxville. So early the next morning the guards began a systematic search of the city. About noon they found Mrs. Hurd asleep in the house down by the river where she had met Pike and the mountaineers. Since reaching Knoxville she had visited all the officers of prominence to intercede for her son and so her face had become familiar to the authorities. Although weak and exhausted from her long sleepless efforts she was arrested and confined in the cell occupied the day before by Jack.

"I'd often heerd and read of prezners locked up in jails, and at sich times I've thought that if I was to be tuk to sich a place and locked up, if only fo' a day, that I'd gin plum out. But ez I sot thar in the dark and thought of my Jack and the others out free in the mountains I swar to God I felt a heap sight happier than ef I'd been toted straight up to heaven—and left in doubt. Hit did me a powah of good only jest to think that I'd git inter my Jack's place, and him not down to be hung that day. And so I allow that bein onhappy in jail depends altogether on what yer in jail fo'." This she said with a brave glint of the gray eyes while relating her experience.

The provost marshal and a number of other officers visited her cell, and the former asked:

"Are you the mother of Jack and Pike Hurd?"

"God blessed me in makin me sich," she replied.

"You are a Yankee, are you not?"

"No, d—n you! I was bawn in Campbell county, up in the Cumberland hills."

"But you side with the Yankees—with the Union?"

"Whin you say 'fo' the Union,' stranger, yer hollerin the loudest kind of sinse. Through and through, inside and out, up one side and down t'other we uns—except Pike—is fo' the Union, and will be praise the good Lor', till every d—n rebel is druv from Tennessee. Is you uns a listnin?"

"Your son Pike is worse than a Yankee; he's an infernal deserter," said the officer. "But we'll catch him and fix him."

"Mebbe you uns won't ketch him," she retorted, "but ef so be yo should yo' won't find the job quite so easy as ketchin and killin a lamb. Pike was sot fo' the south and he'd a stuck ef yo' hadn't tried to hang his brother, that riled him, fo' he's my son, and them that strikes his kin and that kin no less than brother, hez got to fix fo' a fight, and then make up his mind to be doggon' badly licked. Now, what mo' have you uns to say?"

The officers saw that they could make nothing out of Mrs. Hurd, and while at heart they must have respected her, yet it was a time of fierce passions and bitter prejudices, and so they cursed her Union sentiments and questioned her as to the plan by which her son escaped. They were very sure that she had a hand in it.

After being kept a few days in jail she was released to make room for political prisoners—Union men—who were still being brought down in droves from the hills. On foot Mrs. Hurd made her way back to her home, where she found Minny eagerly awaiting her coming. Minny had been alone for ten days, but she was not afraid and though anxious, it was not for herself. The day before her mother's return a sergeant and ten men, who had been sent up from Knoxville, went into camp near the house, their purpose being to surprise "the Hurd boys" should they return home, as it was believed they would do. These men wanted to buy provisions from Minny and failing in that they attempted to raid the smokehouse but she drove them away with her rifle and compelled them to move their camp farther down the valley, which they soon left.

Within a few months every man capable of bearing arms in that region had either fled north to the Union lines or had volunteered or been drafted into the southern service. Although well provided with life's necessities and quite able to care for themselves it was a dreary anxious winter to Mrs. Hurd and Minny.

"We uns wasn't skeert fo' ourselfs," said Mrs. Hurd, in telling her story, "thar was plenty of wood and full and plenty to eat and mo'n enough and thar was fodder fo' the critters and corn fo' the hogs but hit was the heart hunger fo' them two boys ez worried we uns so. Often and often whin the cricks was friz and thar was snow knee deep in the mountains, Minny or me'd tramp to Jacksonboro and back all the same day kinder expectin that Jack or Pike'd write but hit 'pears they couldn't, still we uns didn't know why at the time, and it sickened us so we uns couldn't eat much and I could see ez how Minny she was a gittin thinner and her eyes holler. Hit's hard to bar death whin yer heart's sot on them that's tuk, but hit's a right smart harder to bar the onsartinty right straight 'long week in and month out when one don't know ef so be her boys is a-livin or dead.

"Often and often whin me and Minny lied down long side by aich other that ar' wintah I couldn't go to sleep fo' thinkin. And when the darkness was on the hills and the cold sleet druv down the valley and the wind was a-howlin 'bout the house like a pack of hungry wolves I'd think I heard Jack or Pike a hollerin fo' help, and I'd start up from a doze with my heart a jumpin till I felt sick and giddy and my ears a strainin to catch the voices of humans out in the storm. Then I'd reach out my han, hopin Minny was asleep, and I'd find her a-settin up too and a pantin as ef she'd been chased up hill.

"Hit ain't much to tell 'bout mebbe, but hit was mighty hard to bar. Sometimes I felt that ef so be I could get away by myself and holler like mad fo' a bit that hit'd do me a heap of good, or I thought if I could a' throwed myself flat on the snow and cried till my teahs melted hit down to the rocks and through them that hit'd a brought me ease. But I didn't want to let Minny know jest how I felt and pore gal, she was a-tryin all the time to make believe that she was feelin right peert and she'd sing at her work whin she thought I was a-listenin and then whin she thought I wasn't nigh, she take on till her eyes was red. And knowin how comfortin teahs is to wimmen folk when they's all alone by tharselfs I never pertended that I noticed her eyes or that I didn't think she wasn't nigh 'bout as happy's the day was long. And so hit was all during that long cold wintah and nevah a heahin from the boys, we uns tried to cheat aich other inter believin that we wasn't both powahful mis'able."

The summer passed, and now and then an old man who had been over to Williams store or some woman whose men folk had "refugeed" would drop in to see Mrs. Hurd and Minny and to talk of desperate battles in Virginia and Kentucky, and in places they had never heard of before. And the old men would say:

"Hit's a-comin and hit's powahful slow to be shuah but the ole flag's a-comin to the mountains agin and she'll show up down thar Cha'ston way, whar them doggon rebels fust pulled her down."

But the news of the battles troubled Mrs. Hurd sorely. "Thousands of men kill," she would say to Minny, "and all brave men like our Jack and Pike, fo' thar can't be any braver 'n they is. Something tells me them two couldn't come clar of the danjah."

And Minny would try to cheer her mother with a hope she did not herself feel. If the story of Confederate disaster came to the mountains, as it did after Mill Springs, Donelson and Shiloh, then the mother and daughter began to worry about Pike, for they knew him too well to believe that he had gone north with Jack and joined the Union army. And when the story of Bragg's invasion of Kentucky and Kirby Smith's march north from Cumberland Gap came and the hills were filled with rumors of Union disasters, then Mrs. Hurd and Minny gave all their thoughts to Jack, and all their prayers were for the overwhelming defeat of the Confederates.

The two women harvested their little crop of corn, sweet potatoes and sorghum and killed two pigs that had become fat on mast, so that they were safe against famine for the winter. One night in November, 1862, when the young winter winds were having a practice drill in the mountains, Mrs. Hurd and Minny were aroused by hearing a heavy step on the boarded space between the two cabins, followed by a loud knock at the door.

"Who's thar?" demanded Minny, and she sprang from the bed and seized the rifle that was kept conveniently leaning against the footboard.

"Hit's me!" replied a hoarse and not unfamiliar voice.

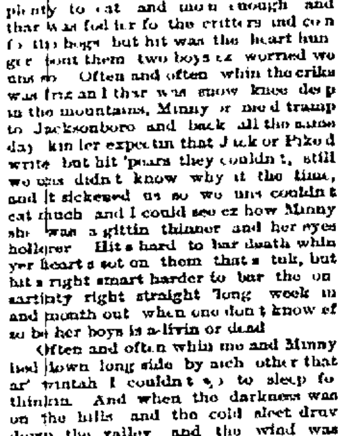
"Who is you?"

"Pike!"

"Pike! Oh, God! Hit's Pike!"

Without waiting to light the lard lamp at the ash covered fire, the mother and daughter flung open the door together and their arms were about the rain soaked form.

Pike closed the door and covered the one window before he would let them make a light. This done, he laid aside his belts and rifle and told his story while Minny cooked him something to eat.



"He felt shore of meetin Jack up thar."

After leaving Jack near the Kentucky line Pike made his way to Bowling Green, where, under the name of "Pike McCoy"—McCoy was his mother's maiden name—he enlisted in the Forty-second Tennessee. He had fought at Shiloh and Corinth, and was with Bragg on his raid into Kentucky. He said in effect:

"I stuck by Bragg and fit as well's the nex man till he scooted outen Kaintuck and made fo' Ast Tennessee. I heerd the boys sayin ez how our army was gwine plum down to Knoxville, whar I deserted from to git Jack away, and whar I know they'd shoot me ef so be I got back thar, so I've deserted agin and arter a rest I think I'll go plum up to Virginny and take another name and jine Lee."

Yes, Pike had heard of Jack up in Kentucky. Jack had a company of scouts, and followed we uns plum down Crab Orchard way, whar he raised merry old h—l with one of Bragg's wagon trains.

After Pike had put on dry clothes and eaten like a very hungry man, his mother made a bed for him by the fire, for she could not trust him out of her sight, and then she and Minny lay down but they could not sleep, so great was their joy and anxiety for the Confederate son and brother.

Taking a furlough without consulting their superior officers was peculiar to these mountaineers in both armies and they invariably returned to duty after they had had their visit out. But Pike Hurd's case was different: there was a reward still standing for his capture and it would have been paid to some one had he not furloughed himself before reaching Knoxville.

Yielding to the prayers of his mother and sister Pike made his home in the cave up the mountain. Here his Union neighbors visited him and faithfully kept his secret till spring; but to quote Mrs. Hurd: "The worry was a powahful sight wuss whin Pike was away. He couldn't help Minny and me ez he wanted ter, and every night whin he went up thar to the cave with his rifle over his shoulder I somehow felt ez if we uns wouldn't never see him alive again fo' thar was lots and lots of spies in the hills. And then whin daylight come an' Pike he'd show up all right hit allers seemed ez ef he'd been gone away off fo' a long time, and Minny and me'd make a fuss ovah him and take on ez ef he hadn't been nigh all the time."

In the spring of 1863 news of the lawless exploits of a guerrilla leader known as "Tinker Dave Beatty" spread through the mountains.

Pike Hurd had no fancy for such service but at the same time that Beatty and his "Partisan rangers" came into notoriety, it became known to a certainty that the Union troops in blue waves were pouring through the Gap and into East Tennessee.

Pike Hurd's position was certainly very peculiar. He felt that if the Yankees found him they would make him a prisoner; if he returned to his old command Bragg would shoot or hang him. It was the case of the devil and the deep sea with a third course open that led straight to the camp of the guerrillas in the mountains, and thither he went.

Meanwhile detachments from the Seventh and Ninth Pennsylvania, the First Kentucky, Fourth Ohio and Second East Tennessee cavalry regiments were sent into the Cumberland range to kill or hang all of Tinker Dave Beatty's men that could be found, but under no circumstances to take a prisoner, for the guerrillas were not regularly enlisted nor their leader regularly commissioned, and these facts added to their barbarous conduct, led them to be regarded as outlaws beyond the pale of civilized warfare. And with this expedition, in the capacity of guide and chief of scouts went Captain Jack Hurd.

At first the Union cavalry were greatly inferior to that of the Confederates, but two years of active campaigning had reversed this. Our mounted men had become fearless riders, and they had perfected themselves in the use of the saber, the horseman's most formidable weapon, but one to which the southern troopers never took kindly. The Union cavalry had become ubiquitous and daringly fiercely aggressive. For the enemy who fought and resisted them in the open they had a soldier's respect; for the guerrillas, who shot the wounded and stragglers from an ambuscade, they had the bitterest hate, and when caught they showed them no more mercy than if they were rattlesnakes.

Thirty of Tinker Dave Beatty's gang were corralled in the mountains, and knowing what to expect they fought to the death. Among the men still living when the barricade was charged and taken was Pike Hurd. There was a saber cut on his face from the temple to the chin and from his shattered right hand the blood poured in a torrent.

"Fetch a rope and string him up!" shouted some one, and a man appeared with a halter. He threw a noose over Pike's neck and was about to drag him to the nearest tree when a man in blue appeared on the scene, and shouting "D—n you, that's my brother!" he felled to the earth the man who held the rope.

It is doubtful if brothers, after a long parting, ever met under just the same circumstances, but in the border states it was not unusual for soldiers to recognize old friends, relatives and even brothers among the dead and dying of the enemy.

Captain Hurd's escape from Knoxville, through the assistance of his Confederate brother, was pretty well known to his cavalry friends, and when it became known that this was the brother, and Pike had told his own story, the hands that had been clutched to hang were opened to help. Pike's right hand was amputated then and there, and the gash in his face was sewed up. At Jack's urging and to avoid his being sent north as a prisoner Pike took the oath of allegiance.

A week after this, and when it was believed that all Tinker Dave Beatty's gang were killed or driven south of the Tennessee, Colonel Wynkoop permitted Jack to take his brother to his mother's house, forty miles away, and he furnished him an ambulance for this purpose and a doctor to see to the wounded man.

"We uns didn't never expect to see Jack and Pike together agin, but thar they was, praise the Lord, and when I seed em I fell right down and didn't know nawthin till I waked up in Jack's arms and the doctor a-holdin a canteen to my mouth. But as fo' Pike when I seed him thar with his right hand gone and plastahs all down his face I a'most got on my knees to thank God, fo' now I knowed he wouldn't leave me no moah."

After a week spent in the neighborhood, a blue clad courier appeared on a foam flecked horse with a message for Jack. He was ordered south of the Tennessee to scout in the advance of the army of the Cumberland, then pushing through the mountain defiles of northwestern Georgia.

"Whin Jack he come to kiss me good by," said Mrs. Hurd, with a sob, "I couldn't a bear to let him go, but locked my hands about his neck with him a-bendin down his tall head and a whisperin to keep up the same brave heart, coz he'd be back soon. But a shadder came ovah my eyes, and a sharp pain ez if made with an ice dagger pierced my heart, and I knowed I wouldn't see him no moah, and Minny, she felt jest the same way.

"Not sence they was little boys did I see them brothers kiss till that time. And Jack he said, 'Nevah mind Pike, ole feller with three hands between us, I reckon we uns kin git along right smart whin the wah is ovah.' But Pike he couldn't speak coz thare was a lump in his throat and his eyes was a-leakin. And Jack rode off and up thar whar the road winds ovah the hill he pulled in his critter and waved his hat to us, then he was gone. My God! My Jack—my fust bawn—he was gone—gone fo'evah!" And the poor mother broke down in her narrative, her voice sank to a whisper and she swayed her gaunt form as if to rock her torturing memories to rest.

Captain Hurd was an invaluable man during the campaign that ended in the frightful disaster that overtook our army at Chickamauga. During the siege of Chattanooga he helped pilot and defend the wagon trains that brought through supplies from McMinnville and without which the army must have perished. He seemed to be tireless, and he was ever vigilant and uncomplaining.

In that splendid battle that redeemed Chickamauga and wrested Lookout and Missionary Ridge from Bragg Jack Hurd fell with a bullet in his breast in the very moment of victory.

From where he lay he could see the standards of the Fourteenth corps crowning the center of the crest. He could see the blue waves steel crested sweeping up from the right. To the left of where he fell the timber shut out his view, but he could hear the cheers of Sherman's and Howard's men as they rushed against the most stubbornly defended part of the enemy's line. And looking away to the west to his beloved mountains he could see the banner he so bravely fought for illuminated by the declining sun, and flashing like Liberty's torch from the topmost crag of Lookout mountain. If brave men must die that others may live and be blessed no better time or place could have been chosen than that in which Jack Hurd left the mountains to dwell forever in the white tents of the silent.

In 1865 Mrs. Hurd had the body brought home and buried on the hillside close to where her husband lay.

"At fust Pike didn't mind the loss of his hand at all but he worked right on in a most sprisin way and not wantin to let me or Minny do nawthin. And he was chipper and cheerful till the news kem up from Knoxville jest afore Christmas that Jack was kilt. That changed Pike plum round. Me and Minny mo so fo'got our sorrer in tryin to cheer Pike up but though he didn't say much and didn't never shed a teah I could see his heart was dead bruk. He got powahful thin still he kep on a workin and a helpin and a wonderin—jest like a child—whin we could bring Jack's body back. And seein this jest as soon as the wah was ovah the old neighbors that had lived through hit went down to Chattanooga and toted Jack's body home.

"Arter that Pike moped and moped wuss'n evah and whenever he was missin we uns knowed he was up at Jack's grave. He couldn't keep away and he must sewinted to go to him in the bet tah land. He'd a-nevah hid the pistol in his breas and fired it inter his own heart on the grave if hit hadn't been that he felt shore of meetin Jack up thar."

THE END.

Whew! "Political Blackguards!"

The New York Times (Dem. Mug.) has taken charge of so much of the Cleveland campaign in New York as The Evening Post turns over to it. Its first general order is that William F. Sheehan, the Democratic lieutenant governor, shall be bounced from the national committee and that Chairman Murphy of the state committee shall be fired out of the party, and pronounces both of them "political blackguards." As to Flower it does not dignify him by undertaking to read him out, but says contemptuously, "It doesn't matter about Flower, he doesn't know any better." But why doesn't The Times go for higher game? Why doesn't it demand that Hill shall be fired out of the party? Why decapitate only his lieutenants?—Chicago Tribune.

Heart Is Deliberating.

Will somebody inform us whether or not Henry Watterson will vote for Cleveland for president in November? We have not heard much from him as to what the Democrats should do since the Chicago convention adjourned.—Charleston News and Courier (Dem.).

Making It Easy for Republicans.

The Democratic convention and the Democratic congress together have done much toward making the Republican campaign work this year light and easy, with full assurance of reward.—Kansas City Journal.

Palmer Helps Republicans.

Senator Palmer's anarchistic speech will add at least 5,000 votes to the Republican majority in Illinois.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Stevenson as a Vote Drawer.

Old Republican voters of Illinois who have not been going to the polls for several years will all go this year and cast their ballots because of the nomination of Stevenson. And the result will be unfortunate for Mr. Stevenson.—Lawrence Journal.

OLD FATHER PETERS.

By ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

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CHAPTER I.

"Hold on thar, Father Peters!"

Mr. Robert Peters, or "Father" Peters as he was called by the mountaineers, was born in Ohio. He was a Campbellite clergyman, and ten years before the war he with his wife and daughter, moved into the Cumberland mountains in southeastern Kentucky. Only an intense religious spirit could have induced Father Peters to leave his home in the rich lands of the western reserve and to take up his abode among the hills of the Cumberland range. It would be difficult in the United States to find a place and a people in more violent contrast with his old associates. Wealth, or at least comfort and intelligence were the rule in northern Ohio. There was hardly an exception to poverty and ignorance in the new home.

But Father Peters without giving a thought to the sacrifice he was making, felt that he was coming as a missionary to the heathen quite as much as if he had gone out to the heart of darkest Africa. He built a large double log cabin that was quite palatial and a model of home comfort in contrast with the cabins of his neighbors, and as he knew that the people were too poor to contribute to his support he broke up a little farm and astonished his neighbors by introducing agricultural appliances and methods such as they had never before heard of or dreamed of.

Soon after his arrival, and with no assistance from those whom he had come to benefit, Father Peters built a log meeting house across the rough mountain road from his home and sent word through the hills that hereafter there would be preaching every Sunday morning at Bradley's Crossing as the place was called.

At first the people did not take kindly to the missionary. These mountaineers, while hospitable to passing strangers, do not favor the coming in of outsiders. The man who may not own an acre of rocky hillside is strong in the belief that the mountains round about are the exclusive property of himself and his kin. Then, again, while there were no slaves in this part of Kentucky, the people had a bitter hatred of Abolitionists—a hatred that grew more intense as the day of strife approached. They believed that every northern man was an Abolitionist and at first they were inclined to think that Father Peters had come into the mountains to spread his pernicious political principles rather than to preach the Gospel.

Although young enough to be her husband's daughter Mrs. Peters threw herself heart and soul into his work. She was a woman of much culture and force of character and before she had been a year in the mountains she established a school in the meeting house. Excepting Bradley the blacksmith's children and those of a family named Burns that lived near by the school was not attended. Neither the mountaineers nor their fathers had had any "book larnin," and so they reasoned that their children could get along without it, and then they had a dim notion that schools and abolition were closely related.

Gradually the meeting house became a rendezvous for the mountaineers for ten miles around. It was particularly popular in the summer season. Then groups of lank men and women often accompanied by troops of ragged tow headed children would come down the mountain trails every Sunday morning. The women for comfort rather than economy would carry their rough shoes in their hands and wash their feet and put on their foot covering by the little stream that brawled behind the meeting house. The men often carried their rifles with them to church and it was the exception to find one who had not a pistol strapped about his waist. It was not unusual for the young men to indulge in target practice while the seniors were listening to Father Peters' sermon and more than once the services were suddenly ended by a fight between two men who had met by appointment for that purpose.

But Father Peters' farm quite as much as his preaching, helped to break up the stupid monotony of the mountaineers' methods. Heretofore they never dreamed that anything but potatoes, oats and corn could be raised in the hills. But gradually the preacher's young orchard of apples, plums, pears and peaches began to bear, and his vegetable garden was at once a revelation and a show of which the congregation never wearied on Sunday.

During the ten years that Father Peters preached and Mrs. Peters taught they never received one dollar from the people; the subject of compensation was never even hinted at, nor did the idea of a donation party ever enter their dull minds. Indeed, they felt that they had a claim on the proceeds of the clergyman's labor for they helped themselves from his orchard and garden without permission in advance or thanks afterward.

So matters went on till the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-one. Although his ministrations had not been as successful as he at first expected, yet Father Peters was comforted with the belief that he had done some good for these rude people, he certainly suffered no pricks of conscience from a sense of neglected duty. Since his coming his daughter Ella had grown to be a beautiful young woman. His life focused in her, and in regarding her he forgot that the heavy hand of time was bowing his own shoulders and bleaching his hair like snow.

Bradley, the blacksmith, who was Mr. Peters' nearest neighbor, was a man of unusual physical strength, and before the coming of the preacher he had been noted as a fighter, indeed, he was credited with having killed more than one man. He had been shockingly brutal and profane, and was known far and near as "Strong Dick Bradley," to distinguish him from a cousin of the same name, who was not quite so strong. If the only good done by the clergyman had been the conversion of the blacksmith, his work in the mountains might well be considered a success. Bradley no longer swore nor drank, nor had he had a fight for years. This remarkable change, added to the fact that he was a man of few words, gave the impression to many that "religion had took all the pluck and snap out of Strong Dick Bradley."

As the men in the hills all voted the Democratic ticket, the most exciting elections never created a ruffle among them, but as soon as it became known that the southern states had seceded and that war had come, the stagnation was broken up and the mountaineers evinced, for the first time in their lives, an awful anxiety to learn what was going on in the outside world. Bradley's blacksmith shop became a headquarters at which the war was discussed, and men speculated as to the time when the strife would come to the hills, for they knew it must come as the only relief to the strain between the union and disunion elements.

I have tried to point out in the course of these sketches that a majority of the southern mountaineers were Union men, yet there were places where, without any apparent reason, the secession element largely predominated. This was certainly the case in Father Peters' neighborhood. As in most places the secessionists were here the loudest in their abuse and the most eager for war.

The old clergyman noted with alarm the change that had come over his congregation. As he was a northern man they took it for granted and they were right in the surmise, that he was devoted to the Union. But knowing that a loud protestation of his loyalty could do no good and might do a great deal of harm, he kept his views to himself and by every means in his power tried to pour oil on the troubled waters.

But when everybody else was so outspoken, the reticence of Father Peters told against him, and the stories of his being an Abolitionist, which were so rife on his first coming, were again revived, and this time with more bitterness, for the people believed the charge was true. One night as Father Peters was reading in the little log annex he had built for a study, the door opened without any preliminary knock and Strong Dick Bradley came softly in, and with an air of great mystery noiselessly closed the door behind him.

"I am glad to see you, Brother Bradley," said the clergyman. "Sit down and tell me the news for you are in a position to learn what is going on hereabout."

The blacksmith pulled his chair nearer, and with his big hands to the sides of his mouth to shield his voice, he whispered:

"I'm sorry to tell yo', Father Peters, that there's trouble a brewin harabout, and lots of hit."

"Trouble to whom, Brother Bradley?"

"Can't yo' guess?"

"I cannot."

"Waal, hit's to yo and yours," said the blacksmith with an emphatic shake of the head.

"But surely no one could wish to annoy me. I did not think I had an enemy in the world," said the alarmed clergyman.

"That's jest hit," responded Bradley. "Thar hain't no one ez doesn't allow yer the best preacher in the mountains, but the boys say they don't like yer politics and so they'll make trouble."

Father Peters protested that he had not meddled in politics, and that since the breaking out of the war a few months before he had guarded his words that he might not give offense.

"That's hit; that's why they've got so doggone sespichis. Now, Father Peters, yo know I've allus been a good friend of yo'rs ez I should be a blamed dog not to be, seein that you took me by the hand and led me up to the light, bless the Lor'. But thar's danjah all about we uns, mos' powahful danjah, ez me and the wife allowed this night. And we said ef so be yo could go no'th fo' awhile till the trouble kinder blows ovah, that hit'd be bettah fo you and fo' yer friends."

More than once Father Peters and his wife and daughter had discussed this very question, but the old man's strong sense of duty and his innate courage led him to draw back from the serious consideration of a course that meant the abandonment of his missionary work, for he knew that if he left under the circumstances he could never return with the hope of being useful. He pointed out these arguments to Bradley, and added:

"If I were to fly north with my family at this time I have no assurance that they would let me depart in peace. It is not six weeks since a teacher named White, who was trying to make his way from Tennessee to Portsmouth, Ohio, was murdered in these hills, and his body might have bleached upon the mountain if you and I had not carried it down and given it Christian burial behind the meeting house."

"That's a fac, Father Peters, and hit was just coz we uns buried that thar pore feller Christian ez we did, that made some of the folks so doggone mad and sespichis. Of course they know I'm a Union man clar through and through, but they remembahs the time whin I wasn't a Christian fo shucks, and could lay out a reegiment of 'em, two at a time. They kinder spects, and mebbe they're not so fur outen the way, that thar's a right smart of the old Adam about me yit. Now ef yo think that the good Lor would rather yo'd stay right har and do yo'r plum squar foofy, I reckon yo'll find me on his side and yo'rn, let the wind blow high or the wind blow low. And bless the God of Israel, Father Peters, thar's my hand on hit."

The two men shook hands and then they knelt down and, to use Bradley's expression, "wrastled powahfully with the Lor in prayah."

This conversation was had on Friday, and the following Sunday being a pleasant Indian summer day the people began to swarm down from the hills earlier than usual and the old clergyman noted with pain that nearly all the men carried their rifles, a habit that he had induced them to give up for some years before the war.

Heretofore these people, for whom he had toiled so long and so hard without any compensation, always saluted him with a boisterous heartiness, but this morning they met Father Peters' salutations with curt nods and clouded brows. Even the Union men held aloof, for they were in the minority and knew that the slightest indiscreet act might precipitate the trouble which was prophesied every day and expected at any moment.

Het Magoone was at meeting this morning. He was a great, hulking, brutal desperado. He had killed a number of men, and the more peaceful stood in awe of him, for at the best of times law was only a name in the mountains, but at this time it had not even a shadow of existence.

(Continued next week.)

For Sale.

A good family horse and top buggy. Enquire of Andrew Reilly, at Furniture and Carpet Co.'s store, Smethport.

[illegible] when your paper [illegible] time [illegible] which it is paid.

If you want [illegible] changed give the old address as well as the new one.

If you want your paper stopped, pay arrearages, otherwise [illegible] people is sent to you whether you take it from the office or not.

If you do not get the paper regularly let us know. We send every man's paper every week, and the trouble is with the mails when not received.

Remember that for $2.25 we send the MINER and Philadelphia Weekly Press one year.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

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Smethport, Pa., August 5, 1892.

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Representative in Congress
[illegible]
C. W. STONE
of Warren County.

President Judge
A. B. OLMSTED
of Potter County.

State Senator
[illegible]
of Bradford City.

[illegible]
W. S. BURDICK
of Smethport.
H. H. NORTH
of [illegible].

County Treasurer
[illegible]
of Kane Borough.

The prophet and the ballot box both stuffed, that is the Democratic way.—Thomas B. Reed.

THE Republicans of Lebanon county did the right thing in renominating Gen. Gobin the other day for the State Senate. He is intellectually one of the strongest men who has occupied a seat in that body for years past.

A Democratic editor at San Antonio, Texas, thus expresses himself: Possibly it is true that the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer, but there is one way in which any man may become a millionaire. All he has to do is to go to work in the Homestead mills and save his salary.

TARIFF pictures in New York *Press*: Glass workers of all classes in Belgium according to William Brockhill get average wages of one dollar a day or six dollars a week. The blowers of R. C. Schmertz & Co. get wages equal to $24.08 per week for single and $34.50 per week double, says Secretary William Loeffler in his communication to the Western Window Glass Manufacturers Beneficial Association. The manufacture of window glass is an industry that has been built up by protection.

No Senatorial Convention has yet been held in this district. The Tioga candidate is so engrossed in other business that he cannot find time to attend to matters of such minor importance as a senatorial nomination. He selected Wednesday of this week and Bradford as the place for a conference, but he and his conferees failed to get there, although Potter and McKean were fully represented. Such performances are not calculated to insure success for those who engage in them.

WE are pleased to notice that the McKean Republicans have renominated Hon. W. S. Burdick for Representative for a third term. He is a valuable man to McKean's interests, fearless and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He should receive the solid vote of his county. His running mate is H. H. North, who has been very active in the interests of his party as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. No doubt McKean will keep well to the front this year.—*Emporium Press.*

THE New York *Press* says: "The State of Pennsylvania deserves to be congratulated on the admirable discipline and efficiency of her National Guard. The promptness with which the citizen soldiery turned from their ordinary vocations to assume military functions and the intelligence and fidelity with which they have carried out the orders of their superiors merit high praise. It is manifest that, whether for service against foreign invasion or in putting down domestic disorder, Pennsylvania possesses a military force of which an American State may well be proud."

THE McKinley law raised the tariff on a few competitive products and decreased the tax on every necessity of life which cannot be produced in this country. The decreases exceed the increases by about $40,000,000 a year in revenue, and the result is that a larger proportion of our commerce is now entirely free than at any period since the war. In other words the McKinley tariff is the lowest average tariff in more than thirty years. The proportion of free imports to the entire volume of imports for four years has been as follows: in 1889, [illegible] per cent. of the whole free; in 1890, 34.19 per cent. free; in 1891, 50.15 per cent. free, and in 1892, 55.36 per cent. free!

A MISTAKE IN McKEAN.

It has pleased the Democrats of McKean county to nominate Joseph M. McClure for President Judge, although there was not the slightest provocation for it. McKean is a judicial district to which Potter is attached. It was created by the apportionment of 1883, and Arthur B. Olmsted, who had the year before been elected Additional Law Judge in the McKean, Potter, Tioga and Cameron district, was made President Judge. Some years later the McKean-Potter District was given an additional Law Judge, and Judge Morrison was elected from McKean county.

Judge Olmsted's renomination this year was substantially determined a long time ago. It has been cordially agreed to by the Republicans in their conventions in both counties, and the Democrats of Potter have formally resolved that the best interests of the district require that Judge Olmsted be kept on the bench regardless of party politics. With this support of the Republicans of both counties and the Democrats of one it was little less than ridiculous for the Democrats of McKean to fruitlessly air their extreme partisanship by making a nomination on their own account. There would be no chance to elect a Democrat even with the support of both counties, but with the Democrats of Potter supporting Judge Olmsted, a Democratic candidate in McKean is not only absurd, but it displays an unworthy partisan purpose.

Ten years ago when Judge Olmsted was first elected, although he was not then upon the bench, the Democrats of McKean had no candidate against him. He had been in politics more or less for twenty years, serving in both Houses of the Legislature, and in 1874 running as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, the first nomination for that office made in the State. With all of this, however, his high character was so well known to the people of the judicial district in 1882 that he was elected without partisan opposition, getting all the votes that were cast for the office of judge in the four counties. Now that he has served on the bench for nearly ten years and proved his capacity, intelligence and fidelity in the position, the Democrats of McKean are left without an excuse for opposition.

Judge Olmsted will be re-elected by much more than the Republican vote of the district and that result will be assisted to a very generous extent by McKean county Democrats. The best service the McKean Democratic politicians can do themselves is to withdraw their candidate.—*Philadelphia Press.*

DANA'S ESTIMATE OF HARRITY.

The Democratic national committee has selected William F. Harrity of Pennsylvania to be its chairman. This is the place which used to be filled by Mr. Belmont and for the past four years has been filled by Mr. Brice.

We already stated some of the objections to Mr. Harrity's appointment. In the first place he made himself exceedingly unpopular with the Democracy of New York. There is probably no man in the country who is so objectionable to them. Governor Hill especially has a right to regard this promotion as an insult to himself and we may be sure that in the vast army of Governor Hill's devoted friends who are to be found in every part of this state some will feel themselves disposed to resent it.

Moreover Mr. Harrity has had no experience that can qualify him for the task he has now assumed. All that he knows of politics he has learned in Pennsylvania and even there he has never conducted a state campaign. He has had control in Philadelphia and he has distracted and divided the party and brought the Democracy of the state into such a condition that the Republicans now count on electing two thirds of both branches of the legislature, and on gaining five members of congress and giving Harrison a larger majority than Blaine had in 1884.

But what is done is done and we can only appeal to the Democrats of New York not to allow an event so disagreeable to them to cool their ardor or check their labors in behalf of the Democratic cause. The stake in this election is far greater than it has been in any other since the civil war.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE MICHIGAN GERRYMANDER.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has declared unconstitutional the senatorial and representative reapportionment of 1891 because counties were divided in the legislative apportionment and because the division of senatorial districts was unequal. The decision of the court is unanimous.

It will be remembered that during their temporary and accidental control of the state the Michigan Democrats perpetrated their gerrymander and legalized the election of presidential electors by congressional districts, so that they might obtain the greatest possible advantage from their brief tenure of office. Now the courts have overthrown their scheme.

This is another illustration of the fact that the gerrymander is a boomerang of the most effective sort.

The Democrats of New York having stolen the Senate, thus gaining illegal control of the Legislature and passed a reapportionment act in defiance of the constitution, the Republicans have applied to the courts for relief, and there is reason to believe that it will be given.

The gerrymander doesn't pay.—*Albany Journal.*

THE Boston *Journal* says that Justice Shiras accepts to the Supreme Bench decorated with the hostility of Senators Cameron and Quay. Boston is not so far from Pennsylvania or Washington that there is any occasion or excuse for so flagrant a misrepresentation of the facts as has been committed by the *Journal*. It would not be worth while to contradict the falsehood if it had not been quoted with apparent approval by some of the Dalzell organs in Pennsylvania, which know better but are absolutely untrustworthy in their hostility to the Pennsylvania Senators. The Pittsburg *Commercial*, which is published at Justice Shiras' home, may be assumed to be familiar with the truth, says that Senator Quay wrote to Hon. Thomas M. Marshall before the vote on the confirmation was taken: "I agree with you as to the fitness of the person named. Your wishes shall be carried out. I am heartily in favor of the confirmation, and it shall be made." In addition in the executive session, Senator Quay addressed the Senate, setting forth Mr. Shiras' attainments and experience, and stated that he would prove an able and worthy successor of Justice Bradley. He had previously moved that the executive session be held for the specific purpose of confirming the nomination, and in the session after speaking, he moved the confirmation. Instead of being hostile to the appointment, it appears that the confirmation was due to Senator Quay's services in Mr. Shiras' behalf.—*Inquirer.*

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

From our own correspondent.

HARRISBURG, August 1.—The past week has been one of very little importance politically speaking, but events have transpired that may be of vast moment to the preservation of law and order in this land of ours.

The recent Homestead strike has brought to light the murderous Anarchist and to a measure has exposed one of the gravest dangers that threatens this country. The shooting of Mr. Frick was a cowardly act and the prompt arrest of the would be assassin uncovered the association of Russian cut throats who have under the Anarchistic creed banded together to throw law and order to the dogs and in the accomplishment of their ends to commit murder or whatever lawless act may be necessary to advance their theories of government. These Anarchistic associations are scattered over a wide range of the United States and our business centers seem to be specially infected with the presence of these vipers who, recent occurrences show plainly, will stop at nothing to accomplish what these cut throats term "our idea of government." It is folly for any of us to persuade ourselves that such work as Bergman attempted is the work of cranks or irresponsible imbeciles. It is an organization of outlawed, but not generally of unintelligent men, whose oath bound mission is murder, arson or anything that will undermine and destroy business or social relations. Prosecuted and driven out of their own countries because they hate and despise the restrictions of law they come to free America to practice their particular ideas of government and to right the so-styled inequalities of our system by murder, assassination and every crime possible. The adoption of a reign of terror instead of one of law and order. The attempted killing of Mr. Frick presents this danger to us close at home. The Haymarket tragedy of several years ago was not enough for us, the more recent attempt on the life of Russell Sage only for a time drew attention to Anarchism in the United States again, and the Frick tragedy of only a few days ago is another lesson in Anarchism which it is hoped will not go unheeded. All the Herr Mosts in the United States should be placarded "Anarchists," and driven from the country.

The unfortunate affair of Private Iams of the National Guard in connection with the attempted murder of Mr. Frick is the subject for much newspaper and other comment. The circumstances under which Iams committed his serious offense of proposing three cheers for the man who shot Frick called for prompt, severe and lasting punishment and Col. Streator was justified in disposing of the offender in such summary manner as would prevent an open revolt among the soldiers. The Articles of War U. S. Army designate such offenses as inciting to riot, revolution and sedition and award death as the punishment. And instead of Iams posing as a martyr he ought to be fully satisfied that he was not made the target for a file of soldiers.

The soldier boys of the National Guard who have been performing an unpleasant duty at Homestead for two weeks have nearly all returned home again and all glad the war is over.

The promptness with which the soldiers reported for service and the earnestness with which they performed every duty required of them has called forth praises that ought to make our guardsmen feel proud of their organization. This service was a hard one and it was well performed. All praise to the Pennsylvania National Guard.

It is hot weather; it has been hot weather for a whole week and suffering humanity is well nigh baked. Seashore and country boarding houses are in great demand and there is little life in business. Our city is well nigh deserted and those of us poor devils that per force of circumstances must remain at home are well nigh in a condition of complete collapse. The departments on the hill are deserted and the few clerks who remain on duty loll on a big arm chair under the electric fan and keep as cool as they can.

The dog star Sirius has full sway and sweltering humanity awaits in patience the passing of the dogday season when the cool autumn breezes shall bring us relief.

The Governor and his family are visiting at Bedford Springs.

The Auditor General is at Atlantic City.

The Attorney General is making a few free trade speeches in protection counties in the southern tier.

The Deputy is in Canada fishing.

The State officers who are members of the National Guard and have been to war are resting.

The Adjutant General alone is attending to State business and revising pay rolls and handing out leads for service to the Homestead veterans.

Harrisburg's population has a goodly representation at the various summer resorts and our street car corporations are doing just what they please with our streets. This will all pass in time and the country will soon rejoice in the re-election of President Harrison.

ALBERT.

THERE were few strikes under the Walker revenue tariff, a democratic idea, which prevailed from 1847 to 1861. During that era, says the Binghamton *Republican*, workingmen and mechanics were voted from 50 cents to $1 a day and purchased their necessaries in dearer markets than the American masses trade in to-day. In those days a mechanic's house was furnished as poorly as a fishing camp of to-day. The factories worked up to [illegible] doors and [illegible] off [illegible] "rye and Injun" constituted the fare of the poor. Wheat bread was a luxury and cake seldom tickled the palates of the children of the poor. But workingmen seldom struck. They worked from daylight until bed time for their 50 cents and $1 a day and seemed to be contented in their poverty that amounted almost to savagery. It was not until they had enjoyed several years of Republican protection and larger wages that they became ambitious to live like capitalists and demanded wages that would permit them so to live.

SUBSCRIBE for the MINER.

THE SO CALLED "FORCE BILL."

The Democratic press and orators just now are reviving the discussion of the so-called "force bill" passed by the last Republican House of Representatives. This is a good time for Republicans to acquaint themselves fully with the provisions of that measure. The bill did not pretend to interfere in the slightest degree with State elections. The most that it assumed to do was to create a general Federal supervision through Federal civil officers over elections for members of the House of Representatives and Presidential electors.

It provided for the appointment of a Chief Supervisor of Elections in every United States judicial district, whose duty was to enforce the execution of the law. The law applied to cities of 20,000 inhabitants and upward, to entire Congressional districts, exclusive of such cities upon the application of 100 voters to the Chief Supervisor, and to counties and parishes in Congressional districts upon the application of fifty voters.

Three Supervisors were to be appointed by the United States Circuit Court for every voting precinct, only two of whom were to belong to one political party, so that if any political injustice was done both sides would have an opportunity to be heard. The Supervisors were to attend all registrations in their districts, were empowered to challenge persons, to inspect and copy original registration books, to attend elections and to detect wrongful manipulations of the lists. They were directed to make a canvass of their districts prior to the election for the purpose of informing voters as to the manner of depositing their ballots; were authorized to inspect the authenticity of naturalization. The act provided further for a United States Board of Canvassers, *that in canvassing the votes State laws were to govern*, and conferred upon the Chief Supervisors the power to call sessions of the United States Circuit Court for the purpose of enforcing its provisions.

Such is the substance of the so called "Force bill." A more just measure for guarding the rights of the citizen in the exercise of the suffrage at national elections could scarcely be conceived. So delicately constructed was it that it could be completely separated from local or state affairs. It was a measure adapted solely to the purpose of securing a free ballot and a fair count *at elections for members of the House of Representatives and Presidential electors.*

LITERARY NOTES.

The August issue of *Romance* is the Midsummer Number of that popular magazine of complete stories and contains a large proportion of the light and bright stories which are most appropriate to the season. There are sketches of adventure, love stories, ghost stories and descriptions of curious and amusing episodes in many lands, besides a strong and characteristic story of the supernatural. In this single number are grouped tales of life in America, England, France, Spain, Germany, Corsica, Italy, Africa, and Japan. The roll of authors represented includes such names as Count Tolstoi, Octave Thanet, H. Rider Haggard, Guy de Maupassant, Ouida, Alexander Moszkowski and George Le Faur, besides a number of new American writers. Altogether the Midsummer Number fully justifies the remark of a discriminating critic that "as a companion for the hammock, canoe or piazza, *Romance* cannot be excelled." The magazine is issued by Romance Publishing Company, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York. The price is 25 cents a number; subscription, $2.50 a year.

Harper's Magazine for August is a delightful midsummer number. It opens with the first of a short series of articles on "Literary Paris," by Theodore Child, in which the writer describes the present tendencies and currents of thought in popular French literature, with interesting comments on the works of Zola, Renan, the Goncourts, Paul Bourget and other famous authors. The paper is illustrated with seven portraits, including the frontispiece, which is a picture of M. Renan in his study at the College de France, drawn by Renouard. "The Italian Army" is fully described by Colonel [illegible], an experienced officer in the Italian military service, and is appropriately and accurately illustrated by T. de Thulstrup. The third paper of James Russell Lowell's series on the Old English Dramatists relates to John Webster and includes an interesting diversion on the principles of dramatic construction, with an analysis of one of Webster's most characteristic productions.

LET US ADVISE YOU LADIES.

We again feel called upon to do the female portion of our readers the favor of drawing their attention to the publications of Messrs A. McDowell & Co., 4 and 6 West 14th Street, New York. This firm import and publish the American edition of the Parisian Fashion Journals, "La Mode de Paris," 35c, "Paris Album of Fashion," 35c, "La Couturiere," 35c, and "La Mode," 15c. These books have been favorably commented upon by us in previous writings, but in consideration of the many improvements we have noticed we do not hesitate to speak of them as the best journals of the kind to be found on the bookstands. Their September numbers will contain all the latest fall styles at least a month earlier than any other fashion paper. The plates in McDowell's Journals are not reproductions but are the work of French artists, done in Paris. Send for sample copy.

The August Century has a handsome new white and green cover marked "Midsummer Holiday number." It is notable not only for its midsummer characteristics but as celebrating the centenary of the poet Shelly by a frontispiece portrait and a striking essay by the poet George E. Woodberry, who is one of the chief Shelly scholars of America. Mr. Woodberry gives a very high estimate of Shelly's work in the line of modern civilization and says that "those to whom social justice is a watchword, and the development of the individual everywhere in liberty, intelligence and virtue is a cherished hope, must be thankful that Shelly lived." In "Open Letters" Mr. John Malone gives the interesting result of a patient "Search for Shelly's American Ancestor."

What Shall the Harvest Be?

Why! what can it be, but suffering and sorrow, disease and death, if you neglect the symptoms of a disordered liver? Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It outsells all other remedies. Sold under condition that it must either benefit or cure the patient, or the money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures all diseases arising from deranged liver, or from impure blood, as biliousness, "liver complaint," all skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, scrofulous sores and swellings, fever-sores, hip joint disease and kindred ailments.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Convention at Minneapolis June 10.

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles.

First. We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty and that on all imports coming in competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890. We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the house of representatives to destroy our tariff laws piecemeal, as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

Second. We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

Third. The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country—its farmers and workingmen—demand that every dollar, paper or coin issued by the government shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

Fourth. We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast, that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right, guaranteed by the constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people as well as their just and equal protection under the laws are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state. We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated on American citizens for political reasons in certain southern states of the Union.

Fifth. We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag, the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

Sixth. We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

Seventh. We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulation for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

Eighth. We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and limbs of employees of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective states that will protect employees engaged in state commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

Ninth. The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

Tenth. The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land, but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty we are opposed to any union of church and state.

Eleventh. We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this issue and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

Twelfth. We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888 pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the post office department and the highest class of postal service.

Thirteenth. We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

Fourteenth. The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, but as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce it should be controlled by the United States government.

Fifteenth. We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof and the right of self government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Sixteenth. We favor cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the states and territories in which they lie, under such congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

Seventeenth. The World's Columbian exposition is a great national undertaking and congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

Eighteenth. In temperance we sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Nineteenth. Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

Twentieth.—We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the nation at home and abroad have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

Lane's Family Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. Most people need to use it.

"BLAINE COUNSELS HARMONY."

Boston, Friday Evening, June 10.

To the Republicans of the Country:

The resolution, energy and persistence which marked the proceedings of the convention at Minneapolis will, if turned against the common foe, win the election in November.

All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every Republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket today nominated by the national Republican convention.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum, and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at F. R. Foster's Drug Store.

—RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport.

B.H.&Co.

CASH AND ONE PRICE

BUFFALO, Aug. 3, 1892.

Store closes at 12 o'clock noon every Saturday during July and August.

Progress.

The business grows. Week after week the statement implies added force, as we win over new friends and strengthen old associations. It makes us all the time more anxious to do your bidding, to get such goods and make such prices as shall please every shopper of every circumstance.

You want things for the home—they're here. You need to be well-dressed—we have every fashionable article of apparel, coupled with a thousand and one things that are being bought every day. And the store is for your enjoyment—no need to buy unless you want to.

The principle of "cash and one price" is essentially correct. It is getting better understood and better liked. It occupies an important position in the management of this business.

Linen Sale

We've started out to make August echo and re-echo with bargain music in housekeeping Linens. It's an occasion with us every summer and shoppers have learned to wait for it. If you think well of buying Linens now you'll get them at a considerable discount from regular values.

Where vast quantities of merchandise are going and coming constantly, quick with trade and forerunners of better things, it's a comparatively easy matter to find bargain material among absolutely new goods. You wonder at it. You won't after you know us better.

Extraordinary values are largely due to broken assortments and odd lots picked up quickly to be sold just as prompt. Our ability to handle large quantities of goods at retail is well known. Manufacturers who have occasion to learn better by experience of their own blunders are apt to find out such a store as this, and use us to reach you. You never thought of that? The fact remains that we sell as we buy.

BARNES, HENGERER & CO.

Closing Out Sale

OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

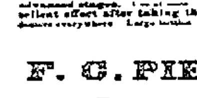
On July 4th we will begin offering the balance of our stock of Millinery and summer goods at and even below cost, which Special Sale we will continue until all goods in the above lines are disposed of. It will pay you to give us a call.

MRS. T. D. NASH.

Smethport Pa., June 28th 1892.

Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

F. C. PIERCE



Surgeon Dentist.

Twenty years of practice.

GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION

Office over D. C. Young's new Store

MOCHA, JAVA & RIO. COMBINED IS WHAT LION COFFEE IS MADE OF. IT PLEASES EVERYBODY

For Sale.

A pair of heavy oxen will be sold at a moderate price, on 6 or 9 months time, for good paper if desired. Apply to James Dennison, on farm near East Smethport.

Strayed.

Came to my premises on Newell Creek, July 8th, a large black horse with ringbone on his right hind foot. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

July 10, 1892.
JAMES HOOLEY,
Cartwell, Pa.

HOP BALSAM

NATURE'S COBBLER, Repairing, Mending, Making the Old and Worn Out New.

HOP BALSAM is composed of fresh hops and the best gums, balsams and expectorants known—producing refreshing sleep, and when the mind is at repose it assists nature—and heals the body. The beautiful and wonderful properties of the hop are well known. Hop Balsam will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat, Consumption, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints. It assists to raise the phlegm and clear the lungs of all morbid matter. Mothers will find the BALSAM excellent, both for themselves and children. It cures when cure is possible. Try it. IT CURES the most stubborn cases, when all other remedies have failed. IT ALLAYS the racking pain; relieves the sufferer from that terrible Cough when cure is in the balance.

If you are troubled with Lung or Pulmonary complaints you should take Hop Balsam. Get a large bottle | Get a free sample for 35 cents. | at your druggist. Do not accept a substitute. Wholesale Depot 263 and 265 Washington Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Central Pharmacy.

FRANK R FOSTER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Fancy Goods,

TOILET ARTICLES, &C

A FULL LINE OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

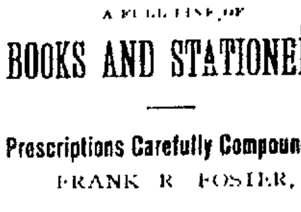
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

FRANK R. FOSTER,

PHARMACIST,

Grand Central Hotel Building, Smethport

HOTTON BROS.



This Flour makes
More Bread
Better Bread,
Whiter Bread
Than any other Flour in the market

HOTTON BRO.'S FEED!

We make a specialty of our H. Bros. feed made out of corn and oats and nothing else. A trial will convince you of its superiority over ordinary feed.

We have a complete line of Millfeed, including bran, middlings, oil meal, &c.

CHICKEN FEED.

We have a nice line of chicken feed, such as buckwheat, wheat screenings, damaged wheat, cracked and whole corn.

Write for prices and samples delivered at your station.

Warehouse and mill opposite W. N. Y. & P. Depot.

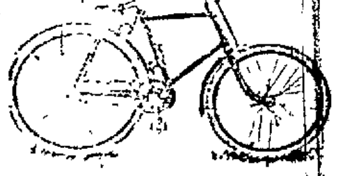
HOTTON BROS.,
PORTVILLE, N. Y.

NOW IS THE TIME!

TO GET A

SAFETY BICYCLE.

It Speaks for Itself.



THE AMERICAN RAMBLER

is the wheel to buy every time. It is the strongest, easiest running, most symmetrical in appearance and, owing to the superior spring frame, the most luxurious. They are simple in construction, and a cycle the owner can be proud of. Furnished with their own patent G. & J. 2 inch pneumatic tire, 1½ inch cushioned or with 1¼ cushion tires.

It will be money in your pocket to investigate this popular bicycle before buying any other.

Purchasers taught to ride. Send for catalogue.

F. C. PIERCE, Agent,
SMETHPORT, PA.

CARPETS!

We are now receiving our spring stock of carpets fresh from the looms, elegant designs and patterns, and bought just at the right time when wool was the lowest it has been for twenty-five years. We will give our customers the advantage of this low price and make it an object for any person wanting carpets to come many miles. Before purchasing call and examine.

FURNITURE & CARPET CO.,
Smethport, Pa.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Petition will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean County, Pennsylvania, at Smethport, on Tuesday, August 2[illegible], 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to transfer the hotel license of A. J. Axburgh, granted May 17, 1892, for one year from the first Monday of June, 1892, to Charles Keys of Clermont, Sergeant Township, McKean County, Pa., formerly a boarding housekeeper, said license being for a hotel situated at Clermont, Sergeant Township, said county, and known as "Bayer House."

E. L. KEENAN, Attorney.

AN ACTUAL

HALF A THOUSAND.

There's half a thousand things for housekeepers in the lines we keep—full half a thousand. Half a thousand useful, needful, helpful modern things. A well selected line marked low. Everything and anything—ten times as many things as you know of probably half a thousand. From washing day outfits to candlesticks, from cooking stoves to egg beaters, from little things to large, there is nothing lacking.

Hammocks.

Good Hammocks for $1.
Baby Hammocks for 50 cents.
Hammocks of every description.

Harness Dep't.

Harness from $9 up.
A line large enough to suit everybody. You have no use for what's lacking.

Paints.

Rubber Paint $1.50 per gallon. The most durable in the world.
All kinds of paint.
Ready mixed paint in one pint cans.

Harness Dep't.

Frank Miller's Harness Oil—Pts. 40 cents, Qts. 50 cents.
Frank Miller's Carriage Top Dressing.
Wool Harness covering.
Rapid Harness Menders.
Horse Clippers—everything.

Dairy Outfits.

Churns of all sizes.
All the tinware that's needed.
Butter paddles, butter prints, etc. Nothing omitted.

Cross Cut Saws.

The Dimonds, warranted to do more work in the same time, and do it easier than any other saw known. We are sole agents.

Canning Outfits.

Fruit presses, preserving kettles, cherry stoners, etc.

Table Outfits.

Glassware of every design.
Knives and Forks and Spoons.
Silver plated ware. A line that seems without limit.

You can buy by mail as well as in person from this, the largest stock in McKean county.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO,
BRADFORD, PA.

Ely's Cream Balm For
CATARRH
THE POSITIVE CURE.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

C. A. BURDICK,

General Insurance Agency,

SMETHPORT, PA.

The following first class companies represented.

North America, Philadelphia	$9,000,000
Franklin, Philadelphia,	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia,	[illegible]
County, Philadelphia	[illegible]
Hanover, New York	[illegible]
Sun, Fire, London, U. S. Branch	[illegible]
Royal, London	[illegible]
Commercial Union, London	[illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE.

Mutual Life, New York	[illegible]
Travelers Accident, Hartford,	[illegible]

Also agency for the sale of first-class

Pianos, Organs

BANJOS

— AND —

SEWING MACHINES.

All sold for cash or on installments.

Orders by mail promptly attended to and correspondence solicited.

A Piano SENT on trial

WE PAY FREIGHT

If you do not keep it.
We think you will keep it.
It pleases everybody.
It is an *honest* piano.
It is the WING Piano.

You may have a preference for some other make. Still you are a reasoning creature, and open to conviction, no doubt.

The question is too important to be settled without due thought. *Years* of satisfaction or of regret come with a piano. Does it *wear* well? The WING Piano does. "Look before you leap."

Whatever piano you buy, there are piano secrets you ought to know. Our *free* book tells them. Send a postal card for it. It may help you to buy a different piano. We take that risk. We also tell you the nearest dealer where you can *see* a WING Piano. It is worth *looking at.* So is the price. WING & SON, 245 Broadway, New York.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the Court of Quarter sessions of McKean county, at Smethport, Penn'a, on Tuesday, August 2[illegible], 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the transfer of the license granted to P. C. Hurley (now deceased) on May 17th, 1892, to keep a hotel at No. 72 Main street, in the First ward of Bradford city known as the Bay State Hotel, in said county, to Arthur E. Hurley, who resides at No. 72 Main street in said city of Bradford, and whose occupation is bookkeeper.

MULLIN & MULLIN, Attorneys.

GLEASON & LEMMLER

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

HARNESS

OF EVERY STYLE AND CHARACTER

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST RATES.

They also keep a full supply of

Saddles, Blankets; Whips, Etc.

Also a large and complete invoice of

TRUNKS & VALISES

Which they propose to sell at manufacturer prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa., March 12, 1884.

KEYSTONE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

DUBOIS, PENN'A

Falls Creek,

The Coming Industrial Centre of Western Pennsylvania.

Choice lots, 50x150 feet, eligibly situated for either business or residence purposes. Alleys in the rear of all lots. No reservations. Clear titles. No undermining. Five railroads. Stone quarries. Natural gas. Pure water. Glass sand. Tanneries. Planing mills, saw mills, shingle mills.

HEMLOCK TIMBER AND BARK.—1,000 acre tract of standing hemlock. Situated in Forest county, 3 miles from rail, 4 miles from river. Eighteen million feet of hemlock and 12,000 cords of bark. Twelve years in which to clear. Price reasonable.

DuBois properties always in our hands.

Property sold on commission. No sale no pay.

Correspondence solicited.

Connected by telephone.

CHAS. F. BURNHAM,
Long & Brady Building, DuBois, Pa.

Palmer & Church,

Livery, Feed and Sale

STABLES.

Largest, Best Equipped and Most Complete Livery Establishment in McKean county.

Prompt attention to orders by wire.

McKean County Miner

CLUBBING RATES.

We will send the MINER and any paper or magazine mentioned below one year, to any address, as follows:

The MINER and New York *Tribune* [illegible]
The MINER and Philadelphia Weekly [illegible] $1.50
The MINER and Albany Weekly [illegible] $1.50
The MINER and Pittsburg *Chronicle* [illegible]
The MINER and *Judge Library of* [illegible] monthly, for $1.60
The MINER and Harrisburg Weekly [illegible] for $1.75
The MINER and New York *World* [illegible] $1.50
The MINER and *Cosmopolitan Mag*[illegible] for $1.90
The MINER and American *Farmer* [illegible] $2.00
The MINER and *Demorest Family* [illegible] for $2.30
The MINER and *National Tribune* [illegible]
The MINER and *Home Market Bul*[illegible] for $1.50
The MINER and *Scribner's Magazine* [illegible]

Smethport, Pa., August 5, 1892.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Night Blooming Cereus.

[illegible]

A specimen of this rare and lovely [illegible] expanded its many petals [illegible] at St. Luke's church [illegible]

[illegible]

—Judge H. Hamlin exhibited a night blooming cereus to an admiring circle of friends in St. Luke's Church last Sunday evening. The flower, which had been nurtured in Mr. Hamlin's green house, was a beautiful specimen.

—Smethport and Kane base ball players are at bat ends with each other and will furnish some genuine amusement before the season is over. The Smethports have a very clever pitcher in R. E. Tull, who is doing some astonishing work. "Hersie" began his ball playing in Eldred and his friends here are naturally interested in his success.—*Eldred Eagle.*

The ingenious small boy is ever ready to face vicissitudes of every description. He has improvised a public bath house on the bank of Marvin creek and appointed the "same" with bathing suits of all sizes. This enterprise was found necessary to consistently abide by the order of the borough council prohibiting the youth from swimming adjacent to the bridge in a nude condition.

Wallace Rose called at the Miner office yesterday and exhibited a copy of the *McKean Miner* of the date of June 9, 18[illegible]. The old MINER was [illegible]

[illegible]

The twelfth annual fair of the [illegible] Agricultural Society will be held [illegible] Allegany, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September [illegible]

[illegible]

The annual reunion of [illegible] will be held at [illegible] August 6th. [illegible]

We notice that some of our [illegible] procured uniforms. Why [illegible] get together boys and organize [illegible]

Street Commissioner Hamer is now [illegible] some good work on the [illegible] streets [illegible]

[illegible] Friday evening the Literary [illegible] of the Epworth League will [illegible] with Longfellow. Rev. [illegible] At the M. E. Church, [illegible] P. M.

[illegible]

[illegible] Richards has made great im[illegible] ments in the old Stanton farm house [illegible] Marvin creek. In fact he has made [illegible] property look as though a master [illegible] was at the helm. That farm [illegible] today the state of perfection any [illegible] the county can be brought to by [illegible] good work.

[illegible]

[illegible] Smith, a resident of Coryville [illegible] fatal accident last Sunday. [illegible] along with a number of friends [illegible] at that place, Smith ven[illegible] his depth and not being a [illegible] was immediately drowned. [illegible] popular young man [illegible] to mourn his untimely death. He is said to have taken out a life insurance policy for $2,000, the day before the accident.

The firm of French & Hogarth have dissolved partnership, the interest of Dr. French having been purchased by Martin [illegible], who is well known to most of our citizens, having been a resident of the borough most of his life, with the exception of a few years' residence at Kettle Creek. We extend the new firm our best wishes for their success. Dr. French will resume the practice of medicine.—*Potter Journal.*

[illegible]

A delegation from Forest Encampment No. [illegible] Knights of [illegible] Port Allegany [illegible] Friday evening last. [illegible] Sir Knights [illegible] Keystone [illegible] will return the visit in the near future.

Dr. [illegible] Cheesman died at his home in this place Sunday evening, aged [illegible] years. The Doctor had been in a feeble condition for a long time and a recent stroke of paralysis hastened the end. It was just 10 years ago that we announced in these columns that Dr. Cheesman had located in Eldred, coming here from Richburg, N. Y. He at once became one of our representative citizens, and during the decade passed in our midst won and retained many warm friends. The funeral was held from the house Wednesday morning at nine o'clock and the remains were taken to Cuba, N. Y., for interment, where they will rest with those of his parents and brothers and sisters, he being the last of his family. The services here were conducted by Rev. J. J. Berger, Rev. F. M. Snodgrass assisting.—*Eldred Eagle.*

Hazlehurst, the thriving town at the head of Marvin creek, would properly have been named Hazleton, in honor of R. F. Hazleton the founder of the town, but there is a city of Hazleton down in Luzerne county and as the new town will soon demand a Post Office, and there cannot be two Post Offices of the same name in a State, the town at the head of Marvin was called Hazlehurst. It is a good name and represents a good town. Fifteen houses have been built or are rapidly being built, including a large boarding house and store building, all on good stone foundations, and handsomely painted. The frame is up for an immense acid works, and the foundation for a large hemlock saw-mill is about being put in. The hard wood mill has sawed up all the stock on hand, but there will be plenty stock for it as soon as the track is laid on the new railroad to Mt. Jewett. The prospect is flattering for one of the liveliest towns in McKean county at the head of the Marvin creek valley in a very short time.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by handing a notice at this office.

J. H. Green, Mt. Alton, was in town on Wednesday.

J. W. Deacons was down from Mt. Alton yesterday.

Attorney N. M. Orr, of Kane, was in town last Friday.

Attorney E. L. Keenan had business in Bradford last Friday.

Attorney J. M. McClure, of Bradford, attended court this week.

Mrs. C. S. King and daughter, Rose, visited Bradford friends this week.

Attorney A. P. [illegible] and wife, of Kane, were at the county seat last Friday.

S. D. [illegible] and wife were among the [illegible] Kane people in town last Friday.

Miss Mary [illegible] left Saturday last for a two weeks' visit with friends in Cuba, N. Y.

Rev. J. H. [illegible], pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kane, has accepted a call from the church at Port Allegany.

David Howells, of Kane, the popular candidate for County Treasurer on the Republican ticket, was in town Tuesday.

Attorneys E. H. Stone, W. B. Chadwick, F. [illegible], J. Wolf, and J. P. [illegible] were in attendance at court this week.

Jesse K. Hogarth, of the new firm of Hogarth & [illegible], of Coudersport, was shaking hands with Smethport friends on Friday last.

Prof. [illegible] Mills' family are removing to Buffalo this week. While we regret to lose the Professor his many friends will be pleased to know that he has secured a lucrative position in that city and will make it his future home. [illegible]

OBITUARIES.

[illegible]

[illegible] the remains were interred in the [illegible] cemetery at Kasson.

[illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. [illegible] want Mary to know in some way or other that this world famed remedy will cure her beyond a doubt. It's just the medicine for young womanhood and thousands has it ready [illegible]

From every State, from every city, from nearly every neighborhood in this broad land, comes the grateful acknowledgment of what it has done and what it is doing for our daughters. The only medicine for the distressing and painful irregularities and weakness of woman, sold with a Positive *Guarantee* to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. In other words, sold on *trial.*

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a cough, cold or any lung, throat or chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at F. R. Foster's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

During the epidemic of flux in this county last summer I had hard work to keep a supply of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. People often came ten or twelve miles in the night for a bottle of the remedy. I have been selling patent medicines for the past ten years and find that it has given better satisfaction in cases of diarrhoea and flux than any other medicine I have handled. J. H. [illegible], Druggist, [illegible] Pope Co., Ill. Over five hundred of this remedy were sold in that county during the epidemic referred to. It was a perfect success and was the only remedy that did cure the worst cases. Dozens of persons there will certify that it saved their lives. In four other epidemics of bowel complaint this remedy has been equally successful. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist.

St. Luke's Church.

Services on Saturday, the Feast of the Transfiguration, at 10:30 a. m., and at 8 p. m. Services on Sunday next at the usual hours. Choral evensong, with anthem, at 8 o'clock.

THE COUNTY.

Interesting News From Various Localities Picked up by Our Regular Correspondents.

MT. ALTON.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan, of Eldersville, spent Sunday here with their parents.

Lyde [illegible] and wife, of Smethport, spent Sunday at the residence of Mr. Hendrick's.

Rev. Odell occupied the pulpit at the M. E. Church Sunday morning and delivered a very interesting sermon. Rev. Odell is one of the youngest ministers in the Genesee Conference, but his sermons show care and skill in preparation that would be a credit to any minister many years his senior, and we wish this young man a long successful life in the work of his choice.

Miss Mary Hardie was quite prostrated by the warm weather last week and was unable to go to the sea shore Monday as we stated in our letter last week. She started, however, Thursday accompanied by her sister Bessie.

Another child of Mr. [illegible]'s died quite suddenly last Wednesday at Pigeon Run and was taken to Lafayette for burial on Friday. About three weeks ago a little girl of four years belonging to the same family died after a short illness, and the last child was a boy of seven years. The opinion of the people seem to be divided, some claim diphtheria others scarlet fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward and children, of Pittsburgh, who have been at the residence of Geo. Beaumont for several weeks returned to their home last Saturday.

Constable Foster and Justice J. J. O'Connell gave some good advice to one or two young fellows in this town on Monday last, and the probabilities are, if their advice is not heeded, and the gentlemen take the matter in their hands again, the House of Correction will be reached before the culprits escape the officers.

[illegible] expects to start on quite an extended visit Tuesday morning to friends and relatives in [illegible]ville, Cuba, Tioga, and other places and will be absent for some months, [illegible] with sincere regret that her many friends will say "good bye," especially the infant class at Sabbath school, whose teacher "Grandma" has been for a long period and who is regarded as their ideal of kindness, and whose hearts her loving words will live long after the beloved form has gone to her reward. "Grandma" is now nearly eighty two years of age, she enjoys the best of health. But she believes she is nearing the bounds from which no traveler ever returned, for it is said "The young may die, the old must," and while she enjoys life to a greater extent than many young people who are longing, striving and grasping for the vanities of this world, she lives each day in readiness to meet her God and to her many friends in this place she has said "If I should not live to see you again, all meet me in heaven."

John [illegible] is one of the people who believes [illegible] of life will continue for a few years longer at least. Last winter he laid a line [illegible] a wells at Pigeon Run to the Alton [illegible] Works, and he has been supplying [illegible] with gas for some months. This [illegible] extended the line through the village and the majority of consumers have quit the Manufacturer's and are taking of the new line for two reasons, first it is ten per cent cheaper and secondly it is proper to patronize home industry.

KANE.

[illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] Harley, [illegible] who has been an inmate of the asylum at North Warren, died in that institution Sunday [illegible] funeral at Kane Wednesday.

Mrs. Sarah, wife of Robert Campbell, aged [illegible], died at her home on Hemlock street Monday [illegible] erysipelas. She has resided in Kane over twenty years. Funeral was held at the house at [illegible] Tuesday afternoon, interment in the new Union cemetery. Rev. J. [illegible] her pastor officiating.

The entire stock of Hardware and Oil Well supplies in the store of Magee & McElvaine in the [illegible] will be removed to Bradford [illegible]

[illegible]

Coroner [illegible] making a searching investigation of the [illegible] which resulted in the death of J. S. Meanley, the young man who was brought from Sargeant on Sunday about noon and placed in Woods' hospital where he died on Monday forenoon. It is generally believed [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Parker, surgeon, dentist, and his charming [illegible] the new residence [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] M. Hart accompanies the party as correspondent [illegible]

[illegible]

Common court still in session at this writing [illegible] Tuesday.

[illegible] patients at the Dr. Jacobs gold cure [illegible]

PORT ALLEGANY.

Mrs. [illegible] visited Olean last Thursday.

[illegible] of Smethport, was in town [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] is visiting with her brother, [illegible] this week.

[illegible] of Smethport was in town on business last Monday.

Mrs. [illegible] spent Sunday with her parents at Costello, Pa.

[illegible] of the Peace [illegible] of East Smethport had a case before Justice of the Peace Ward last Thursday.

E. J. Mott and J. S. [illegible] had business at [illegible] last Friday.

Misses Myrtle Jordan and Irena Mulkins, of [illegible] have been in town for the last week, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, on Mill street.

There was services in six churches in this place last Sunday.

[illegible] has accepted a position in Chicago and will move his family there in a few weeks.

S. W. Smith was in Emporium last Thursday.

[illegible] who has charge of the saw mill at [illegible], spent Sunday with his family in town.

[illegible], of Kane, made a sudden appearance upon our streets last Friday. He was on his way to Coudersport where his folks [illegible]

Carpenters are at work repairing the buildings on the fair grounds this week. Everything is being done to make the McKean Co. Fair a success this year.

A. H. Heisner is assisting in finishing the Episcopal church in Smethport, which will be the finest church in McKean county when completed.

[illegible] started for [illegible] last Tuesday, where he is interested in the lumber business.

About fifty Frenchmen took the train here for their homes in Canada. They have been working in the woods and living on stale bread. They have taken their money home with them. Such people are injurious to the community and to our workmen who spend their money in the United States.

ELDRED.

Dr. [illegible] R. Young has moved to Buffalo where he will make his future home.

J. H. [illegible] has taken the contract for building a new school house at Ceres.

W. [illegible] Roberts and family are at Chautauqua.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer [illegible] and children, of Smethport, was in town Sunday, the guests of Mr. [illegible]'s brother.

F. H. Raymond and family and W. K. King, of Ceres, were visiting in town Sunday.

W. A. Young had business in Smethport Monday.

F. F. Harden, was in Bradford Tuesday.

Miss Amy White visited in Portville last week.

[illegible], of Smethport, was in town Saturday.

Miss Jessie [illegible] is visiting friends in New York city.

F. E. Cotter was in Smethport Tuesday.

Mable and Kittie Danforth, of Ceres, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Wheeler, on King street.

[illegible] McDonald was over from Ceres Friday.

[illegible], of Olean, spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. [illegible] and children are at Chautauqua.

Mrs. [illegible] died at her home on [illegible] street, Wednesday, the funeral was held at the M. E. Church, of which she was a member, and was largely attended. Interment at Oak Hill cemetery.

[illegible], of Bradford, Democratic candidate for County Treasurer, was in town Friday.

[illegible] Eldredites took in the excursion at Niagara Falls Sunday.

CERES.

Mrs. J. E. Gleason visited in Olean Friday.

Mrs. E. Simons returned Saturday from a two weeks visit with friends in Hornellsville, N. Y.

J. L. [illegible], of Gardeau, Pa., spent Sunday with his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] A. Warner and daughter [illegible] visited friends in Coudersport, Pa., last week.

Miss Frank [illegible], of Bradford, is visiting her sister Mrs. J. E. Gleason.

Miss Mate Austin, of Plainfield, N. J., is passing a three weeks vacation at her home in this place.

Miss Inez Brock, accompanied by her grandmother, Mrs. Harriett Spaene, returned to her home in Ulysses, Pa., on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Carter and son Roy, of Duke Centre, were guests in the city Sunday.

Mrs. Snyder, of Cuba, N. Y., is visiting her sister at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brock were summoned to Franklinville Thursday by the death of a sister-in-law Mrs. Woolard.

David Austin, of Belmont, N. Y., passed Thursday and Friday with friends and relatives in this place.

The building committee have cleared the old York State school house and the masons commenced work Tuesday.

RIXFORD.

Mrs. T. H. Loring has returned from her extended visit.

Mrs. H. T. [illegible] went to Limestone on Saturday to visit her parents.

Miss Emline, of Knox, is the guest of Maria Hanna.

Rev. Taylor will spend his vacation of the two weeks at Chautauqua.

Mrs. Roberts of Aurora, Ill., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. M. Love.

Ellis F. Brown, of West Spring Creek, Warren county, is spending a few days with his father, C. L. Brown.

Prof. Dixon, of Duke Centre, was calling upon his friends in town on Monday last.

Miss Jennie Cackwell entertained her cousin, Smith, of Chicago on Sabbath last. She left for her home on Monday morning.

Ada Lewis and her brother Charles spent Monday with their sister, Mrs. Will Hollis, in Duke Centre.

A delegation from the Royal Templars of Temperance attended the funeral of Mrs. Capt. Douglass in Eldred last week, Friday.

Dr. Lewis has located in Austin, where he is employed in the Palace drug store. It is rumored that young Dr. Carnahan, of Duke Centre, will open an office here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Knox, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Love, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Turner, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Dr. Love made a merry party to the "Rocks" on Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Nicholson and her daughter, Miss Clara, leave Rixford on Friday for Olean, after which they will visit Buffalo, Jamestown and Chautauqua before returning to their home in Pittsburg.

Dan Clark has a novel method of procuring bait for bass fishing at Chautauqua. He had a wire cage about eighteen inches long filled with grasshoppers captured by the small boys of Rixford which he took with him to the lake on Monday morning.

COLEGROVE.

Sabbath observance at the Pump Station Sunday. We expect it now at the World's Fair.

Charles [illegible] has lately purchased an organ of Agent C. A. Burdick, of Smethport.

Mrs. Dewes is regaining her former state of health.

Miss Pearl Olmstead is about again as well as before her attack of the scarlet fever.

Miss Henrietta Curtis, of Fillmore, N. Y., visited with Miss Mertie Ostall.

Mrs. Calvin Comes has so far recovered from her recent illness that she is able to ride out. At present she is visiting at D. D. Comes mill.

Miss Augusta Haltman has canceled her engagement to teach at Crosby, the coming term of school as her mother is not in usual health.

Mrs. Sheridan Gorton, Miss Edith Shoemaker, Misses Ella and Lena Wright, and some others from Smethport, visited Colegrove and attended the festival.

"Where wine is in, wit is out," was again plainly demonstrated to the public Monday evening. We wonder how long it will take people to learn the foolishness of putting something in their stomachs that steals away their brains.

Messrs. Flower and Berryman, the pump station and railroad telegraphers, worked very hard to make Monday evening festival a success, and succeeded in their attempts. With gas lights, chinese lanterns, and music well executed by the Crosby boys, the evening was made very pleasant. A large number was present and enjoyed themselves well. The exact amount cleared is not yet stated but it will exceed $40.

CALL TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

To Fly The National Flag.

President Harrison, complying with the Act of Congress of June 29th, has issued his proclamation making Friday October 21, a general holiday. This is the recognition of the movement to put the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America into the hands of the people by giving it to the institution closest to the people and most characteristic of the people—the public school.

The movement undertaken by the National Educational association, is through an executive committee, which has so presented it as to gain the endorsement of the press and general popular acceptance in advance of the proclamation. The proclamation is as follows:

Whereas, by a joint resolution approved June 29, 1892, it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, "That the President of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending the people to the observance in all their localities of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, on Oct. 21st 1892, by public demonstration and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly."

Now therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison President of the United States of America, in persuance of the aforesaid joint resolution, do hereby appoint Friday, October 21st 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States. On that day let the people so far as possible, cease from toil and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and their appreciation of the great achievements of the four completed centuries of American life.

Columbus stood in his age as pioneer of progress and enlightenment. The system of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made the center of the day's demonstration. Let the national flag float over every school house in the country and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship.

In the churches and in the other places of assembly of the people let there be expressions of gratitude to Divine Providence for the devout faith of the discoverer and for the Divine care and guidance which has directed our history and so abundantly blessed our people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and seventeen.

BENJ. HARRISON

By the President
JOHN. W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

"Away! Away! There is danger here"
A terrible phantom is bending near
With no human look, with no human breath,
He stands beside thee—the haunter—Death!"

If there is one disease more than another that comes like the unbidden guest at a banquet, it is Catarrh. Insidiously it steals upon you, "with no human breath" it gradually like the octopus winds its coils about you and crushes you. But there is a medicine called Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, that can tear you away from the monster, and turn the scythes' point of the reaper. The makers of this wonderful remedy offer, in good faith, a standing reward of $500 for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head.

POSITIONS
Book keeping,
Shorthand,
Telegraph,
Typewriting,
For young men
who qualify at
WESTBROOK COLLEGE, OLEAN, N. Y.

A Leader

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medical tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of stomach, liver or kidneys.—It will cure sick headache, indigestion, Constipation, and malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c per bottle. Sold by F. R. Foster.

TWO HARVEST EXCURSIONS

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y on Tuesday, August 30th, and September 27th 1892.

Where the grasses are kissed by the wandering breeze
And the fields are rich with the golden grain
Where the schooner ploughs through the prairie seas,
To its destined port on the western plain,
Where homes may never be sought in vain,
And hope is the thriftiest plant that grows,
Where man may ever his rights maintain,
And land is as free as the wind that blows.

For further particular apply to the nearest Ticket Agent, or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 425 Williams Street, Williamsport Pa.

WESTBROOK
Com'l College
FALL SESSION
SEPT. 5
'92 Catalogue
now ready.
E. O. WESTBROOK, OLEAN, N. Y.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once.

ENGLISH Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs splints, sweeny, ring-bone, stifles sprains, and swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Belmish Cure ever known. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

Items of Interest Gathered from Various Sources by the Man With the Shears.

—Try one of Keefe's Milk shakes.

—Highest market prices paid for wool by W. D. GALLUP.

—Meal served at all hours at D. F. Keefes.

—A full line of canned goods at Keefes.

—For fruit jars go to G. W. Williams & Son. All sizes in stock.

—Ice Cream every evening at D. F. Keefes.

—The best dinner in Smethport for 25 cents at D. F. Keefes.

—For fine tobacco, cigars, etc., go to Emil Thamm's.

—Buy the Rawson mower. It is the best in the world. At Sprague's hardware store.

—Sherwin—Williams paint, ever color and shade at Sprague's hardware store. This is the finest paint on the market and is sold on a positive guarantee.

—Smoke the Chinook, 5 cent cigar. It is the best. Howard Wilson has them.

Itch on human and horse and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by A. B. Armstrong Druggist, Smethport Pa.

—A fine line of confectionary, tobacco and cigars just received at Howard F. Wilsons, at the novelty restaurant. All fresh and new. No old ones.

As a general linament for sprains and bruises or for lame back, rheumatism deep seated or muscular pains, Chamberlain's Pain Balm is unrivaled. For sale by A. B. Armstrong Druggist.

—I am an old man and have been a constant sufferer with catarrh for the last ten years. I am entirely cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It is strange that so simple a remedy will cure such a stubborn disease.—Henery Billings, U. S. Pension Att'y, Washington, D. C.

I suffered for more than ten years with that dreadful disease catarrh, and used every available medicine which was recommended to me. I cannot thank you enough for the relief which Ely's Cream Balm has afforded me.—Enanuel Meyers, Winfield, L. I., N. Y.

Mr. John Carpenter of Goodland, Ind., says, "I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for diarrhoea and severe cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels with the best results. In the worst cases I had to give more than the third dose to effect a cure. In most cases one will do. Besides it's other good qualities it is pleasant to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever, corns and skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by *Frank R. Foster, Druggist.*

CONGRESSIONAL SANCTION

The following is a copy of the bill which congress passed in the interest of the national public school celebration of Columbus Day

Joint resolution authorizing and directing the president to proclaim a general holiday, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, on the 21st day of October, 1892.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the president of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending to the people the observance in all their localities of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America on the 21st day of October, 1892, by public demonstrations and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly.

Over 50,000 public schools have already notified the executive committee that they will be the centers of the local observances in their various cities and towns. Have the schools in this county reported?

Education Helps the Republican Party.

It was entirely proper that President Harrison should address the National Educational association. Education is doing a great work for the Republican party, as well as for the country.—Kansas City Journal.

Democratic Ticket Ought to Suit.

This talk of the socialists about nominating a presidential ticket of their own is foolish. What is the matter with the Democracy as a socialist and anarchist party?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Of Course; Why Not?

Every political newspaper in England, Tory and Liberal, stands squarely up for Cleveland and Stevenson, and never loses an opportunity to ridicule Harrison and Reid.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Let Stevenson Testify.

The congressional investigating committee at Homestead should have summoned the Democratic candidate for vice president as a witness, and had him give the results of his experience as an employer of nonunion labor in his Illinois coal mine.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It Will Increase the Lead.

The Democratic boast that Illinois will be the battle ground of the canvass will serve merely to make the Republican lead in the state larger than it has been in any recent presidential year.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

IN ESTATE OF FRANK MULLIGAN, DEceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of McKean county to distribute the funds in the hands of C. V. Gillis, administrator of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Smethport, on Saturday, September 3, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all persons interested can present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
ROBERT H. ROSE,
Auditor.

Edinboro State Normal School

Fall Term Opens September 5, 1892.

Now is the time to engage rooms. Applications are being received every day.

Over forty applicants for senior class of 1892.

The school has been fully equipped, every teacher a teacher of experience.

Edinboro is the place to prepare for teaching both professionally and intellectually.

One term spent in Edinboro means an increased salary to the young teacher. A student can have our unexcelled advantages this fall term at an outlay of only $50. Personal solicitation solicited. Address
MARTIN G. BENEDICT,
4t. Principal.

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made of herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE.

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one today. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

CREEPING MALARIA.

Insidious and Stealthy in Its Approach.

Deadly and Unyielding in Its Grasp.

Extracts from a Lecture at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, by Dr. S. B. Hartman.

Reported for the Press.

The onset of malaria is often so very insidious that it is quite difficult to detect the nature of it and after it has fastened itself thoroughly in the system. Malaria will often pester a person for months without making him sick abed, but making him generally miserable—creeping rigors, coated tongue, appetite changeable, and many indescribable sensations of genuinely disagreeable kinds. Chills and hot flashes of every irregular duration and recurrence come and go without seeming cause. The hands and feet are usually cold and clammy, and the general tendency is to dryness and coldness of the skin of the whole body.

Among the symptoms to which this class of patients are liable, but not always present, may be mentioned neuralgic headache, nervous chills, hysteria, sinking or faint spells, distressing palpitation of the heart, defective eyesight, total inability to read, write, or do any business, urine abundant, without color, and loss of flesh. Meloncholy feeling, a discouraged, listless state of mind, mental depression and confusion of the mind, surely indicate the presence of malaria. This form is called malarial biliousness. For this "walking malaria," which neither puts one to bed nor allows him to work or study, Pe-ru-na should be taken as directed on the bottle. A course of Pe-ru-na will entirely cleanse the system of every partical of the malarial poison. Therefore, if you have any kind of bad feeling which you attribute to malaria, by all means follow this treatment. It at once restores the appetite, clears the befogged senses, and brings back the hopeful state of mind which malaria is sure to destroy. A thorough use of it will convince you of its wonderful power in all such cases. Pe-ru-na can be relied on to cure these cases and restore to perfect health as speedily as the chronic nature of the difficulty will allow. Should constipation exist at the same time Man-a-lin should be added. The Pe-ru-na tones up the nervous system and enriches the blood, giving strength and vitality, while Man-a-lin restores the activity of the excretory glands, enabling the system to rid itself of accumulated poison, bring back to this most unfortunate class of invalids the fresh and good feeling of perfect health. Directions for use accompany each bottle.

For a complete treatise on malaria, chills and fever and fever and ague, send for The Family Physician No. 1. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

THE GREAT CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP.

Clearing Sale of Summer Goods at the Bazaar.

After a Busy Season What we Intend to do.

The great worth-giving for the money stamps this as the greatest, most advantageous, most surprising sale to the buyer ever attempted in Bradford.

You can't afford to miss it. At this great sale will be found bargains in every department in the entire store. All new this season's goods. By all means make it a point to visit our store during this sale. Commencing to day we sell

A lot of 7 cent prints at 4 cents a yard.
Best indigo blue prints at 8½ cents a yard.
Good dress ginghams, our 1[illegible] cent kind, at 6 cents a yard.
15 pieces challies, yard wide, 10 cents a yard.
Pineapple tissues and Pongees that have sold at 17½ and 15 at only 9 cents a yard.

MUSLINS.

Two bales yard wide unbleached cotton, regular 6 cent grade, at 4½ cents a yard. Our 9 cent grade, the best, at 6½ cents.
One case bleached cotton, yard wide, marked from 6 to 5 cents a yard.
Ten pieces ticking at 7 cents a yard.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Three pieces table linen marked from 75 to 25 cents a yard.
Five pieces cream damask marked from 55 to 37½ cents a yard.
Look at our qualities of table linen we now sell at 33⅓, 44 and 56 cents a yard.
Napkins, now at 50, 65 and [illegible] cents. Large dinner napkins at 90 cents, worth $1.25.

SILKS.

Here's a corker.—

Printed India and China silks that we have sold hundreds of patterns at [illegible] and 75 cents a yard. We have marked them all [illegible] cents a yard. Don't wait too long for these, they may be picked up quickly. Our $1 grade to be closed out at 65 cents.

The best black failles in the city. Now $1 a yard, regular price $1.50. Look at it.

Call as early as possible. Better selections, better attention to all. Bring this advertisement with you as you can expect everything just as advertised.

THE BAZAAR,
J. ELOSKEY.
Dry Goods, Cloaks, and Draperies.
One Price. Bradford, Pa.

W. H. WHITE,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN, will be at Dr. H. L. McCoy's office, in the I. O. O. F. building,
FRIDAY & SATURDAY, AUGUST 12 and 13 1892.
Eyes examined free and spectacles scientifically fitted.

W. W. Ball's Sons,

Will place on sale from August 1st to 20th

$15,000,00 worth of Boots Shoes & Clothing at ⅓ off.
$18,00 Dress Suits at $12.00
$15.00 Suits at $10.00
$9.00 Suits at $6.00
Children's suits in endless varietise at very low figures From $1.00 up.
Ladies' fine hand turned shoes worth $4.00 for $3.00
Ladies' fine hand turned shoes worth $3.00 for $2.38
Rubber boots, first quality. $1.98

Be sure and take advantage of this sale.

Remember the date

AUGUST 1ST, TO 20TH.

Dealers in cut rate Rail Road and Steamship Tickets.

W. W. BALL'S SONS,
152 Union Street.
TELEPHONE 74. OLEAN, N. Y.

SEE HERE!

Greater bargains than ever. In all classes of goods desired by the average buyers. My Store is headquarters for special bargains in Shoes for the

NEXT FEW WEEKS!

I am trying to reduce stock in this particular line to make room for new and fresh goods which are now arriving and being marked lower than the same goods were ever offered in this market.

Come and See for Yourself.

It's cash that's cutting prices. By selling for cash I have no bad debts to make up on my customers, each and every one can buy at the same price.

No Two Price House Here,

I have just received a very attractive and cheap line of wash goods in the latest designs, they are a genuine bargain.

My line of groceries is complete in every respect and first-class. Try the Emporium Flour, you who have not done so. It's the best in town for the money.

Don't Forget the Drive

In Shoes I am offering for a few days. To reduce stock and to get the price of course.

Thanking the public for past patronage and asking a continuance of the same, I remain

Respectfully,
D. C. YOUNG,

Smethport, Pa., Jan., 1892 Cor Main and Union Sts.

STICKNEY, RITCHEY & CO.

HEADQUARTERS
— FOR —
GENERAL :-: MERCHANDISE!

The Dry Goods department has again been replenished with all the latest novelties. Call and see the stock

The Boot and Shoe Department

Is filled with the most desirable and stylish goods we can procure.

Just received another shipment of Reynold's shoes. One look will convince you they are all right.

Gent's Furnishing Department

Has not been forgotten. It is filled with new styles of collars and ties. Fancy shirts, negligee shirts, imported hats, etc.

Carpet Department.

Just opened, another dozen pieces of the celebrated Lowell Carpets. They are the best. Every woman acknowledges this, and so do we, as our sales are double any previous year.

Do not forget that with every fifteen dollar purchase you make, you have sent to your home, free, a handsome crayon portrait of yourself or any friend.

Call and examine our stock.

STICKNEY, RITCHIE & CO.

Smethport, Pa., April 27, 1892

V. KLAPPENBACH,
MERCHANT :-: TAILOR,
Cor. King and Fulton Sts.,
SMETHPORT, PA.,

Keeps an assortment of English and French goods on hand from which to select. Suits will be made up in the latest and most approved Styles, and entire

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DO YOU EVER EAT?

IF SO GO TO

G. W. WILLIAMS & SON,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Where you will always find a full stock of

Fresh, Salt and Smcked Meats,
FRUITS, VEGETABLES,
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Feed, Corn, Ots, Middlings, &c., A Specilty.

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains!

The attention of the public is invited to my fine line of

NEW CLOTHING

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises.

which all are asked to call and examine. Below I quote a few of the many remarkably low prices

Men's Pants,	worth $1.00 for 69 cents
Men's Overshirts	worth 50 cents for [illegible] cents
Men's Suits	worth $[illegible] for $5
Children's Knee Pants	worth [illegible] for [illegible] cents
Children's Suits	worth $[illegible] for $[illegible]

STRAW GOODS AT COST.

Come and look over my stock, examine my prices and convince yourself that I do as I advertise. [illegible] money will be refunded.

M. SPIEGEL,
"THE LIVE CLOTHIER,"
Reilly Building Smethport Pa

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1892.

Grand Inducements to Readers of the

McKEAN COUNTY MINER.

The Presidential Campaign of 1892 [illegible] the most intensely interesting [illegible] election in the history of the United States, and country people will be extremely anxious to have all the general political news and discussions of the day [illegible] a National Journal in addition to their own local paper.
To meet this want we have entered into an alliance with the

NEW • YORK • WEEKLY • TRIBUNE

The Leading Republican Paper of the United States

which enables us to offer that splendid journal (regular subscription price $1.00 per year) and the McKEAN COUNTY MINER for one year

For only $175, cash in advance

New York Weekly Tribune, regular price per year	$1.00
McKean County Miner	$1.5[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

WE FURNISH BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR $1.75

Subscriptions may begin at any time.

The [illegible] combination [illegible] in the United States and every reader of the McKEAN COUNTY MINER should take advantage of it at once. Address all orders to
F. ROGERS & SON
SMETHPORT PA

Engines, Boilers & Steam Pumps

[illegible] Working Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, Wood Pulleys, [illegible] Hoisting Engines, Double Engines for Coal Hauling. Write for catalogue.

SHERIFF MACHINERY CO.,
[illegible] Water St. Pittsburgh Pa

ROOFING

[illegible]

LOOK -:- HERE.

Read and Be Wise!

On and after April 15, 1892 the undersigned will give every cash customer trading at least $[illegible] at their house, one of the following beautiful articles of Silverware free of charge.

Silver Plated Sugar Bowl	Silver Plate Pickle Dish
Silver Plated Butter Dish	Set Silver Plated Knives
Silver Plated Cream Pitcher	Set Silver Plated Forks
Silver Plated Spoon Holder	

And as an article for such will be sold [illegible] for a period of from six months to one year, thus giving each one of our customers a chance to secure a whole set of Silverware without costing them a penny. All goods are sold as cheap as the market will allow. Remember the place, corner of Mechanic and Mill streets.

P. D. HOPKINS,
Smethport Pa April 15, 1892

FURNITURE!

A FULL LINE AT LOW PRICES AT

PECHT & SASSE'S.

ALSO

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN POLES, FIXTURES, ETC.

Undertaking in all its branches a specialty.

Corner of Main and Union Streets. SMETHPORT PA

At the Furniture and Carpet Store:

New Furniture,
New Carpets,
New Wall Paper,
New Window Shades,
And a full line of
Baby Carriages.

Goods and prices to suit everybody. Give us a call

Goods and Prices to Suit Everybody.

Furniture and Carpet Co
A. Reilly Manager SMETHPORT, PA

PORTRAITS OF COLUMBUS.

The public school pupils, who are going to have the lead all over America in the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, are already asking how Columbus looked.

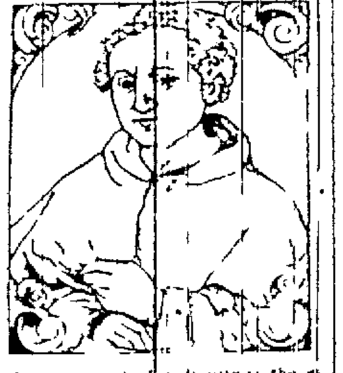
Many leading American publications have recently contained timely articles on the great discoverer, and the variety of portraits which has accompanied these articles has been surprising.

By the highest authorities it is conceded that there is no likeness of Columbus whose claim to consideration is indisputable.

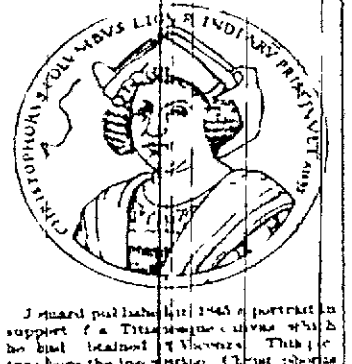
From Oviedo and his own son Ferdinand—two persons who knew him—we have descriptions of his appearance upon which must be based our judgment of the alleged portraits.

From them we learn that his face was long, neither full nor thin, his cheek bones rather high, his nose aquiline, his eyes light gray, his complexion fair and high colored. Up to the age of thirty his hair was of light color, but became rapidly gray after that age. It must be admitted that [illegible] of these details that [illegible] of the portraits give very positive evidence of presenting the great discoverer as he lived.

The earliest claimant for consideration is a wood engraving by Paolo Giovio published in 1575, which we give.

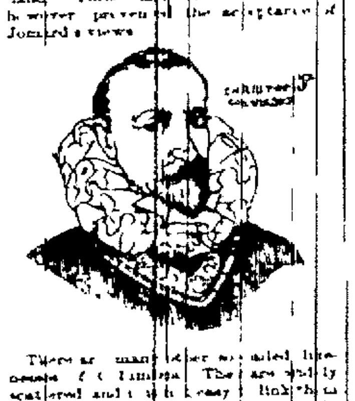


Next in point of antiquity is the engraving called the [illegible]. The picture shows a head covered by a three cornered cap, the face being short and broad and having the characteristic of the Italian in a marked degree. It is not correspond with the best authenticated descriptions. It is claimed that the original from which it was taken was painted from life by order of Ferdinand the king.



CHRISTOPHORUS COLUMBUS LIGUR NOVI ORBIS REPERTOR

Jomard published in 1843 a portrait in support of a Titianesque canvas which he had obtained at Vicenza. This picture bore the inscription "Christophorus Columbus." He claimed that the features were in accord with the descriptions of writers contemporaneous with Columbus. The pointed beard and Flemish ruff he accounted for by assuming that they were the additions of a later hand. These and other inconsistencies, however, prevented the acceptance of Jomard's views.



There are many other so-called likenesses of Columbus. They are widely scattered and it is easy to link them with the three above, which probably have the best claims to consideration. But these even have little in common. They would never be taken for portraits of the same person.

The most authoritative descriptions of the features, complexion and personality of Columbus exist, and yet the most generally accepted portraits are not in harmony. Many artists disregard the statement that he was aquiline and make it a perfectly retroussé type, others portray him with a short, full and beardless face. The next time someone [illegible] with a long thin face, well covered with whiskers. We always know him as the artist thoughtfully introduces his name, otherwise a lively guessing match might result. The style of the portraits would naturally suggest the [illegible] of a few centuries ago. They might be taken for Plato, Othello the Moor, Lear, Julius Caesar, Richard III and a score of others whose dates figure in history. Even a composite of the many portraits could not blend results in one that corresponds to the conception which we [illegible] day. We must know of Columbus by his deeds and not by his pictures.

There are 216,000 school houses in the United States and only 3.3 per cent of them are in cities. This is a striking illustration of the economy possible in a dense population. Every one of these schools should be represented in the national Columbian public school celebration of Columbus Day, Oct. 21.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. [illegible]
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A "CONDITION"—NOT A THEORY

AN OUTRAGEOUS GERRYMANDER.

How Tammany Has Manipulated the New York Legislative Districts.

The Tammany Hall committee which had charge of the legislative reapportionment of the city sent to the board of aldermen [illegible] the scheme of redistricting on which Boss Croker and his henchmen had agreed. It is needless to say that the Tammany serfs in the city hall at once executed the orders of their masters. The law provides that the supervisors shall perform this duty, but in this city an irresponsible body unknown to the law did the work and the supervisors had no more to do with it than the [illegible] Italians or the savages of darkest Africa.

The reapportionment is a fraud and an outrage upon the Republicans of this city. While the number of districts is increased from twenty-four to thirty, the number of Republicans who can possibly be elected, owing to the gerrymander, is only three, the same as under the old apportionment. The Republican vote of this city for Harrison in 1888 was in round figures [illegible] and for Cleveland 162,000, being a majority of [illegible]. Under the manipulation of Tammany the Democrats will have a representation in the assembly nine times as large as that of the Republicans. This is out of all proportion to the numerical strength of the two parties. The Republicans of New York city are practically disfranchised in the assembly.—New York Recorder.

The Difference.

Some of the employees in Coates & Co.'s tin plate mill at Locust Point, Baltimore Harbor, which was destroyed by fire, received, according to the proprietor, as much as $5.60 a day. The best paid workmen in English tin plate mills (the foreman), according to Mr. Wilkins Frick, formerly secretary of the Wales Tin Plate Makers' association of Swansea, received $14.40 per week, or $2.40 per day.—New York Press.

A Hard Nut for Democrats.

It is found that there were three times as many strikes in the protected industries during the Cleveland period as there have been for the same length of time under the McKinley law. The strikes in Cleveland's time are just as fairly attributable to the Mills bill as are the strikes now to the McKinley law. A study of these facts ought to teach free trade editors wisdom, unless they are indeed past all hope.—Illinois State Journal.

Protection Prevents Strikes.

This is the proper view of American working[illegible] the highest [illegible] tariff naturally [illegible] [illegible] is always [illegible] between [illegible] and human nature [illegible] never the less it is fully demonstrated that protection is preventive rather than productive of strikes and labor troubles.—Cleveland Leader.

No Sulking Among Republicans.

There is a chance that Mr. Blaine will make two or three rousing speeches for the ticket before the campaign closes. There will be no sulking among Republicans anywhere this year.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

This Settles It.

Governor Boies of Iowa, will take the stump for Cleveland and Stevenson. In view of this announcement we do not expect to see Iowa give more than 25,000 majority for the Republican ticket.—New York Press.

Ballad of Buzzard's Bay.

The Mugwump wipes the wrinkles from his hair
The [illegible] throughout the [illegible] dark night
The [illegible] flutters from her free trade lair
The [illegible] and [illegible] in the light
The small boy [illegible] flies his kite
[illegible]
The [illegible] fish think twice before they bite
On the consecrated shores of Buzzard's bay!

The [illegible] of water boats, the erudite
[illegible] and [illegible]
The [illegible] up a [illegible] height
And [illegible] a feeling sonnet at the [illegible]
[illegible] ghosts of force bills lurk and scare
The [illegible] till they fly away
The [illegible]
On the consecrated shores of Buzzard's bay!

The Fat Man in the Moon with envious glare
Sees the Fat Man of Earth and in despite
Groans for more fatness, [illegible]
And with their [illegible] smooth [illegible]
Irish potatoes find their jackets tight
And [illegible] there [illegible]
Before the campaign's really opened quite
On the consecrated shores of Buzzard's bay!

ENVOI.

Here [illegible] their force bills [illegible]
Even the [illegible] don't care what they say
And right is wrong and [illegible]
On the consecrated shores of Buzzard's bay.
—New York [illegible]

CHAIRMAN CARTER.

What Leading Newspapers Think of the Republican Campaign Director.

In choosing Mr Carter as its chairman the Republican national committee selected a leader of whose competency and fitness there can be no doubt. Mr Carter was one of the five men originally proposed as chairman when the committee first met for the purpose of organization at Washington. The personal reasons which induced him to decline to be considered for the place were yesterday waived and the rule of the committee which was thought to prevent the election of any one not a member followed Mr. Carter's objections. Republicans will say with one accord that they are glad to be rid of both the objections and the rule and that they will follow the leadership of this ardent, strong and popular chairman with complete confidence that he will carry them to victory.

THOMAS H. CARTER.

Mr Carter possesses certain characteristics that justify this assurance. He is cool. He does not lose his head. His perceptions are quick, his instincts sure, his judgment is safe and his resolution ready. Few men in the country are more widely or pleasantly known to those on whom falls the burden of political campaigning. To the workers of the party therefore his selection will come with an especially strong feeling of satisfaction. He has never been a factionist. There is no side, no element, no following with which he is not entirely friendly. This is not due to the fact that he lacks decision of character or the force to back his opinions and preferences.

But he has the great knack of getting along pleasantly with his fellow men, of achieving his purposes without giving offense and of holding his friendships firmly while always increasing their number. He will make a good chairman [illegible] are more than sure. He will [illegible] a good [illegible] valiant, loyal [illegible]. And he will be able to [illegible] in the body of distinguished [illegible] who elected him to be their [illegible] that [illegible] degree of work which is the full measure of any committee [illegible]. It will be united, earnest, [illegible] systematic work. It will be [illegible] in those Republicans [illegible] politicians. And it will win.—New York Tribune.

He Won't Please Democrats.

We fancy that the Democratic newspapers will not be satisfied with the election of Mr. Thomas H. Carter of Montana as chairman of the Republican national committee. It may be assumed we think that almost any other person would have suited them better. But the Republicans will try to get along with Mr. Carter, although of course they are always ready to acknowledge the candor and wisdom of Democratic suggestions in regard to the management of Republican campaigns.—Wilmington (Del.) News.

Just the Man for the Place.

The selection of Hon. Thomas H. Carter of Montana by the Republican national executive committee as national chairman will meet the hearty indorsement of all Republicans. Although a young man Mr. Carter is well known among the great workers of the party as a Republican of ability and energy and just the man for such a position. As an organizer he has few equals; he is a tireless worker and his efforts will show good results in the northwest.—Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.

Wait Until Election Night.

Who is Carter? It is the Utica Observer which asks this idle question. Late on election night next November—say about 1:15 o'clock the next morning—the editor of The Observer as he surveys the more or less picturesque ruins of the Cleveland ticket will have the fact impressed upon his soul with considerable distinctness that he recollects who Carter is.—New York Tribune.

A Tireless Worker and Organizer.

Mr. Carter is a tireless worker. His organizing capacity is well known. He is one of those Republicans who is known as the most loyal of President Harrison's friends. He has wide acquaintance with the men who are leaders of Republicanism in the states where the presidential election will be most hotly contested.—Chester (Pa.) News.

Honest Confession Is a Great Relief.

The New York Sun wants Mr. Cleveland to write a letter to Senator Gorman frankly acknowledging that he and not Gorman was responsible for the attempt to straddle the tariff at St. Louis four years ago. While Mr. Cleveland is writing that letter he ought also to explain who suggested the tariff straddle proposed at Chicago several weeks ago, when his friend Vilas fought so valiantly against an honest free trade expression.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Sad Contrast.

The Democratic party has not had an Illinois man on its national ticket since 1860, when Douglas ran for president, and the contrast between Douglas and Stevenson shows how sadly said party has deteriorated.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—G. W. Williams & Son have a complete stock of fruit jars of all sizes.

—Two six foot show cases for sale at Carter's jewelry store. Price low.

—Smokers' articles of every description at Emil Thamm's.

A Fearful Alternative.

"Protection is doomed" is the exclamation of those who are trying to make party capital out of recent strikes and riots. Very well, then, let us have Grover Cleveland and free trade. And after we get Grover Cleveland and free trade after protection shall be no more we shall then see whether everybody will have plenty and content, and be happy therein, whether there never will be any further trouble about wages, whether strikes and riots will be no more, whether there will be no further accumulation of wealth on the one hand or examples of poverty on the other.—Portland Oregonian.

Some Complications of Free Trade.

It ought to be evident from this showing that free trade, which on the fiscal side will only tax a larger number of persons and on the industrial side will only increase importations and add a new factor to domestic competition, will not prove the industrial and social panacea which it is represented to be. We need but point to Great Britain for confirmation of our contention. No country in the world is more vexed with social and industrial questions than Great Britain and most of them have arisen since the adoption of free trade.—Detroit Tribune.

"The Imperial Cleveland Party."

Fusion of the Democratic and People's parties in addition to having been perfected in Kansas is likely to take place in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa and Nebraska. Why not make it universal? In the matter of what passes for principles there is really very little to choose between these two parties. As for the name of the new amalgamated association we beg leave to suggest the Imperial Cleveland party.—New York Morning Advertiser.

How Republicans Will Feel.

On the whole there is going to be plenty of fun in this campaign. There are unusual complications and a good many of them. All who enjoy the fray can have a hand in it and it will be instructive and entertaining all the time. The Republicans will fight with good heart and hope and feel all the time like the man safe on shore who finds a certain pleasure in the struggles of those tossed about on the high sea.—Hartford Post.

The Boys Know It.

There is nothing really inconsistent in the attitudes of Headsman Stevenson and Platitudinizer Cleveland in regard to the distribution of public offices. To be sure the motto of Adlai is "To the victor belongs the spoils," while Grover proclaims solemnly that "Public office is a public trust." But both utterances mean the same thing in the end and the Democratic boys know it.—New York Press.

Facts About American Tin.

The Pittsburg and Mexico Tin Mining company, whose mines are at Portillos, Colo., near Durango, recently sent a car load of good tin to New York. Three tin mines are now being worked by this company. The ore after being washed, effecting a certain amount of concentration, shows 40 per cent of tin. Operations are to be pushed on a large scale.—Denver Miner.

A Tariff Picture.

In 1860 the day wages of the Mason Machine works at Taunton, Mass., one of the largest iron mills in New England, averaged $1.05 per day of eleven hours work, or 9.54 cents an hour. Now they average $1.77 per day of ten hours work, or 17.7 cents per hour.—New York Press.

A Straddle Plank.

The tendency of the Democrats to go to the people with false promises is shown in the [illegible] to delay the passage of the free lumber and free iron ore bills until after the election because of the danger their passage would cause the party in North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee. Their plank is a straddle.—[illegible] Dispatch.

Just Plain Dennis After Nov. 8.

The Biblical interpretation of the name of Adlai according to the Democratic theologians is variously given as "The Just" and "My Ornament," but in the latter day lingo of the United States Mr. Stevenson's name will be just plain Dennis about the time the polls close the evening of Nov. 8.—St. Louis Star Sayings.

An Expensive Bauble.

It is intimated that Calvin S. Brice's term as chairman of the national Democratic committee cost him nearly $500,000. If these figures are correct it is not so difficult to understand Brother Brice's modest refusal to accept a reelection. He knows when he has got enough.—New York Press.

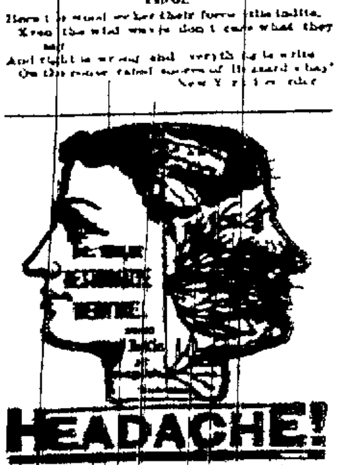
The Force Bill Absurdity.

The Republicans with possession of the presidency and the control of congress, would be just about as apt to pass a "force bill" as they would be to enact a law for the re-establishment of slavery. The force bill has just about as much of a legitimate place as an issue in the campaign as Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.—Denver Sun.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never Fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

—RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport.



HEADACHE!

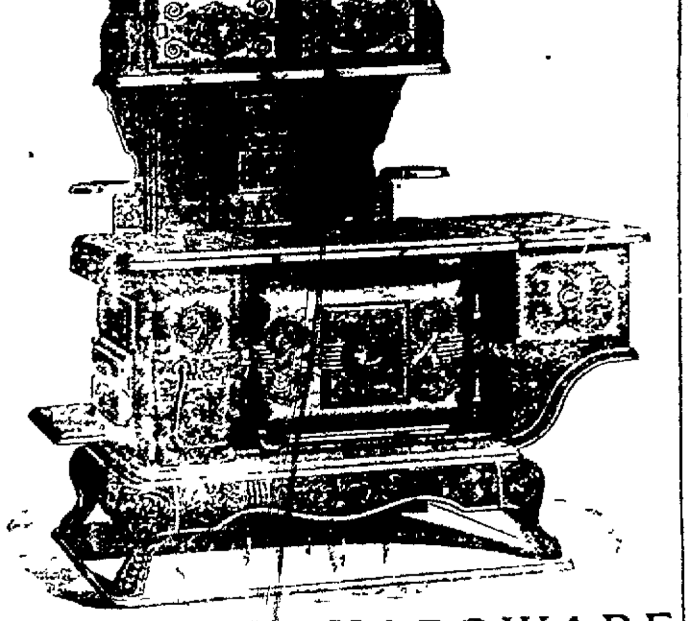
[illegible]

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE.

SMITH & WELKER, Proprietors,
KANE, PA.

With our Low Prices we keep to the front with the Greatest Stock of HARDWARE Ever Brought to Kane.

OUR STOCK of COOK and HEATING STOVES BEGGARS DESCRIPTION.



GENERAL HARDWARE

(Including everything in that line)

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware At Wholesal and Retail. Roofing, Spouting And General Job Work done in a Neat and Workmanlike Manner at Reasonable Rates.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Competition Defied

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wholesale and Retail

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked.

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF

Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.
J. F. ROONEY

Don't bother with leaky roofs when you can get the Metal Brand Wire Edge Ready Roofing, manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pa., at about one half the cost of shingles, and will last a life time.
[illegible]-ply Roll covers 100 square feet surface $1.50.
[illegible]-ply Roll covers same amount of surface $2.00.
Any amount furnished on short notice. Apply to C. K. SARTWELL, Smethport Pa

INSURANCE

Life, Fire and Accident written by

W. F. SPECHT,
SMETHPORT, PA

In good reliable companies

CONFECTIONERY -:- AND -:- FRUITS!

My present stock of fine candies surpasses any heretofore shown in this section and embraces all the finer as well as cheaper grades. Among the novelties may be mentioned

BON-BON BOXES, FINE CRYSTALIZED FRUITS,

French Mixed in 5-pound Boxes—Very Fine,

Chocolate Creams of all kinds, &c. Also a complete stock of

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

Everything in the line of Gents Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs too numerous to mention, Mufflers, Collars and Cuffs and the largest line of Neckwear to be found in the city. Headquarters for

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

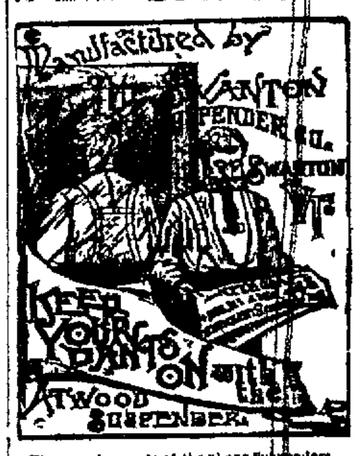
Cigar Holders, Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, Match Safes, in fact everything in the Smokers line.

GOODS AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

GEO. A. BACKUS.
Opposite Court House, Main Street, Smethport

BROWNELL BROS,

SMETHPORT, PA.,



We are sole agents of the above Suspenders.

Announce to the people of Smethport and vicinity that their stock is now complete and embraces many

Novelties in Every Department,

Designed for the

EVERY-DAY-TRADE.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT is supplied with all the leading brands of Canned and Bottled Goods including fruits, vegetables, meats, soups, etc.

OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT embraces all the latest fabrics in Dress Goods, White Goods, Table Linens, Damasks &c.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT can not be beat. Fine Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children's wear. Also Men's, Youths and Boys Boots and Shoes of every description.

We have also in stock a full line of Hats and Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods, Gloves and Mittens.

Groceries and Provisions and the Best Brands of Flour in the Market.

T. H. PURTLE

General Blacksmithing, CARRIAGE AND WAGGON WORK.

WATER ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

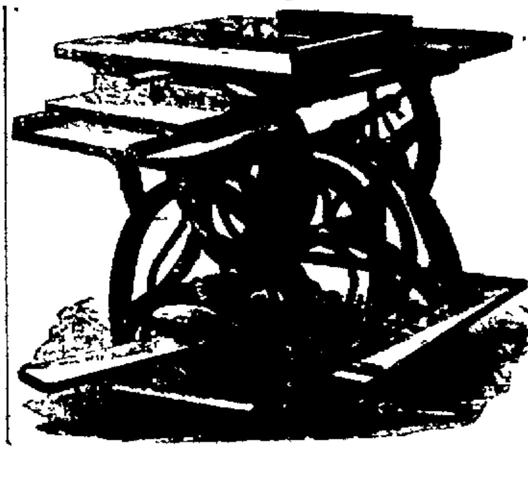
Having bought out the carriage and wagon making business of John Serratisia, I am now prepared to do all work in the above lines.

CARRIAGE PAINTING A SPECIALTY!

Repairing in all its branches promptly done by the aid of competent workmen. I am able to turn out first class work at moderate prices.

Agent for Kinnan's Celebrated Hoof Expander, a positive cure for contracted feet. A reward of $500 will be paid for any case of contraction that cannot be cured by the use of this contrivance.

AGENTS WANTED [illegible]



HAND
AND
FOOT POWER
Circular Saw.

Iron Frame, Steel Shafts and Arbor, Machine Cut Gears, Center of Table made of Iron.
Send for Catalogue giving full Description and Prices of our Hand and Foot Power Machinery.

J. N. MARSTON & CO.
[illegible] St. A
BOSTON, MASS

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

TIME TABLE WESTERN NEW YORK PENNSYLVANIA

In effect Oct. 6, 189[illegible]

Trains leave Smethport for Larrabee, Eldred, Olean, Bradford, Rochester and Buffalo as follows.

BUFFALO EXPRESS	9 [illegible] A M
BUFFALO MAIL	2 [illegible] P M

Train leaving Smethport at 2:51 p. m. connects at Eldred with K. & E. for Bradford, at [illegible] with River Division for Allegany, [illegible] Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont, Johnsonburg and points [illegible]

CLERMONT MAIL	[illegible] A M
CLERMONT ACCOMMODATION	12 [illegible]
LOCAL	[illegible]

Clermont Mail connects through to [illegible] burgh.

Get Time Tables giving full information from
A. F. WORKER, Ticket Agent
R. BELL, General Supt
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen Pass r Agt
Buffalo N Y

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua R. R. Co

Direct lines between the Bradford oil county, Clarion and Bakerstown [illegible]

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV [illegible]

WESTWARD	STATIONS	EASTWARD
[illegible]	ar Bradford lv	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kinzua Jn	[illegible]
[illegible]	New City	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rexford	[illegible]
[illegible]	Duke Centre	[illegible]
[illegible]	Eldred	[illegible]
	B. E. & C. R. R.	
[illegible]	Ceres	[illegible]
[illegible]	Little Genesee	[illegible]
[illegible]	lv Bolivar ar	[illegible]
[illegible]	Allentown	[illegible]
[illegible]	lv Wellsville ar	[illegible]
[illegible]	ar Bradford lv	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kinzua Junct'n	[illegible]
[illegible]	Aiken	[illegible]
[illegible]	Davis	[illegible]
[illegible]	Simpson	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ormsby	[illegible]
[illegible]	Smethport	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mt. Jewell	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kane	[illegible]

JNO. C. McKENNA
Superintendent

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway

THE SHORT LINE

Between Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Bradford, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, the coal and lumber regions of Pennsylvania. On and after Nov. [illegible] 1891 passenger trains will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewell, except Sunday, as follows

LEAVE BRADFORD EASTWARD

[illegible] a. m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express for Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Buffalo, Machias, Cattaraugus, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester.

[illegible] p. m.—Mail—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, Rochester.

[illegible] p. m.—Buffalo Express, Sundays, Limestone, Carrollton, Salamanca, [illegible] ville, Springville, Colden and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTHWARD

[illegible] a. m.—Accommodation—For [illegible], Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and [illegible]

[illegible] p. m.—Mail—For Johnsonburg, [illegible], Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.

[illegible] p. m.—Accommodation—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and [illegible]

Thousand Mile Tickets, good for [illegible] between all stations, at two cents per mile.
For time tables and full information address any of the Company's agents or
D. J. [illegible], Agent Bradford
J. H. THOMPSON
G. W. HARTLETT, Gen'l Passenger Agent
Gen'l Superintendent, Rochester N. Y.
Bradford Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY

Railroad Time Table takes effect [illegible]

AM	PM	PM	STATIONS	AM	PM
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coudersport	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fine Creek Jn	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hammond	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olmsted	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mina	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Knowlton	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Roulette	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Burtville	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coleman	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Allegany	[illegible]	

PINE CREEK DIVISION

[illegible]	Coudersport	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pine Creek Junction	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ladona	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sweden Valley	[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.
B. A. McCLURE, Supt

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect May [illegible] 1892.
TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION

EASTWARD

[illegible] a. m.—Train [illegible] daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] p. m., New York [illegible] p. m., Baltimore [illegible] p. m., Washington [illegible]. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

[illegible] p. m.—Train [illegible], daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] a. m., New York [illegible] a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. [illegible] passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until [illegible]

[illegible] Train [illegible] daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible], New York [illegible], Baltimore [illegible], Washington [illegible]. [illegible] sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Erie to [illegible] and [illegible] to Baltimore and Washington.

WESTWARD

[illegible] a. m.—Train [illegible] daily except Sunday for [illegible] DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations, leaves Ridgway [illegible]

[illegible] a. m.—Train [illegible], daily for Erie and intermediate stations.

[illegible] p. m.—Train [illegible] daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH

Train [illegible] leaves [illegible] daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium [illegible]

Train [illegible] leaves Philadelphia [illegible], Washington [illegible], Baltimore [illegible] daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium [illegible] with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Kane.

Train [illegible] leaves New York [illegible], Philadelphia [illegible], Washington [illegible], Baltimore [illegible], daily, arriving at Emporium [illegible] with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia [illegible] from Washington and Baltimore [illegible] and passenger coaches from [illegible] to Erie.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD

Daily except Sunday

NORTH	STATIONS	
[illegible]	Ridgway	
[illegible]	Johnsonburg	
[illegible]	Clermont	

Connections are made with trains at Johnsonburg at [illegible] intermediate points, arriving at [illegible] also at Ridgway with trains [illegible] at [illegible] for Philadelphia, [illegible] and Washington.
CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate Frank W. Dana, late of [illegible], New York, deceased have been granted to [illegible] Dana, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. GEORGE DANA, Administrator

Bradford Pa. May 31, 1892.

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